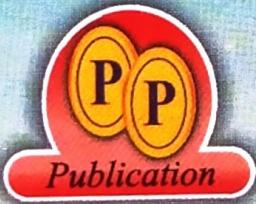


AnyDay Anytime

Comprehension

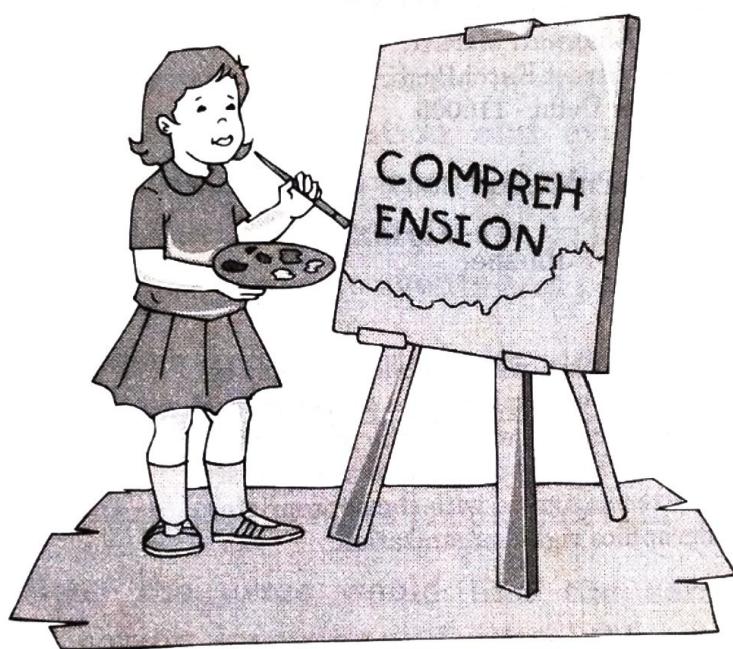
2



S.K. Gangal

Anyday Anytime

Comprehension



S. K. Gangal

SPECIMEN COPY
FOR FAVOUR RECOMMENDATION
NOT FOR SALE

P. P. PUBLICATIONS

New Delhi - 110060 (INDIA)

Published by
P. P. PUBLICATIONS

1/75, Old Rajinder Nagar
New Delhi - 110060 (INDIA)
Telephones : 25726712, 25817501

Sales Office
P. P. PUBLICATIONS

24, Bhagwati Market,
Bank Street Karol Bagh,
New Delhi - 110005

First Published 2003

© Publisher

All right reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission in writing of the publisher, or as expressly by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization.

Typeset by
RASHI GRAPHICS
Gurgaon

Printed at
DELUX OFFSET PRINTERS
308/4, Shahzadabagh,
Old Rohtak Road, Delhi-110035

PREFACE

A child should have exposure and experience of reading all types of reading inputs such as descriptive, reflective and literary with understanding.

Our effort in bringing out **Anyday Anytime Comprehension Series** is to provide exposure to variety of reading input of all types i.e. descriptive, reflective, literary such as stories, poems, advertisements, diaries, news-items, letters for **comprehension**.

The **exercises** designed on each input aim at eliciting all necessary and relevant minor or major ideas, information and details under the headings such as *Facts and Ideas; Evaluation and Interpretation; Word Study; Talking Time, etc.* The exercises would provide experience of sequencing the events and details and also interpretation and evaluation of ideas, people and statements. *They are brain storming exercises to know and feel.* Each passage has exercises to do indepth study of the passage and develop insight into events and people.

Exercises under *Word Study* aim at working out the contextual meaning of the words and expressions. Exercises related to word formation, provide puzzling out contextual meanings as it is the learners' life's need as people don't carry a dictionary all the time.

Hope the users would find the series interesting, thought-provoking, inspiring and even challenging.

Any suggestion from the users are welcome.

Author

SPECIMEN COPY
FOR FAVOUR RECOMMENDATION
NOT FOR SALE

2.2.2. The Second-Order Derivative Test

The second-order test is a refinement of the first-order test. It is based on the second derivative of the function, which is a measure of the rate of change of the first derivative. If the second derivative is positive, the function is increasing, and if it is negative, the function is decreasing.

For example, the first derivative of a function $f(x)$ is given by $f'(x)$. The second derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $f''(x)$. The second derivative is a measure of the rate of change of the first derivative. If the second derivative is positive, the function is increasing, and if it is negative, the function is decreasing. The second derivative is also called the Hessian matrix , and it is a square matrix of size $n \times n$, where n is the number of variables in the function. The second derivative is also called the Hessian matrix , and it is a square matrix of size $n \times n$, where n is the number of variables in the function.

For example, if $f(x)$ is a function of n variables, then the second derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $\nabla^2 f(x)$. The second derivative is a measure of the rate of change of the first derivative. If the second derivative is positive, the function is increasing, and if it is negative, the function is decreasing. The second derivative is also called the Hessian matrix , and it is a square matrix of size $n \times n$, where n is the number of variables in the function.

For example, if $f(x)$ is a function of n variables, then the second derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $\nabla^2 f(x)$. The second derivative is a measure of the rate of change of the first derivative. If the second derivative is positive, the function is increasing, and if it is negative, the function is decreasing. The second derivative is also called the Hessian matrix , and it is a square matrix of size $n \times n$, where n is the number of variables in the function.

For example, if $f(x)$ is a function of n variables, then the second derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $\nabla^2 f(x)$. The second derivative is a measure of the rate of change of the first derivative. If the second derivative is positive, the function is increasing, and if it is negative, the function is decreasing. The second derivative is also called the Hessian matrix , and it is a square matrix of size $n \times n$, where n is the number of variables in the function.

CONTENTS

1. Trickery Does Not Pay	1
2. King Vikram's Justice	6
3. Mala's Gift to Her Mother	10
4. The Princess Couldn't Marry	13
5. A Trip to Kanyakumari	16
6. Bird or the Beast ?	19
7. You Can Play Better !	23
8. What do the Dogs say ?	28
9. Hiking — a Step to Good Health	32
10. A New Moon Has Grown !	37
11. It's Certainly Wrong	43
12. A Magic Table	46
13. Across the Sky	52
14. They Lacked Common Sense	55
15. Samurais Who don't Carry Swords	59
16. Scholar Par Excellence	65
17. A Born Scientist	69
18. Let Them Sing Their Happy Song	73
19. I'm Coming In, You Can Go Out !	76
20. They Trusted None	81
21. "It was Her Only Possession"	86
22. Thank God, You're Alive !	91
23. Pele - The King of Football	96
24. It Pours and Pours	100
25. I'll Carry You, You Can Pick the Fruits	103
Answers	108

we
Ra
the
the
de
eq
cov
of
su
Ra

of us to night to show Re

fre
ov
gr
dæ
m

1

Trickery Does Not Pay

 **Read carefully the following story and then answer the questions that follow it.**

It is a story from Haryana. There were two brothers called Somu and Ramu. After their father's death, they agreed to divide and share their parental property. They had decided to share everything on equal basis. They had a blanket, a cow and a tree. Somu was the clever of the two. He had a plan to make sure that he got all the benefit while Ramu did all the work.

As decided by Somu, the elder of the two, Ramu was permitted to use the blanket by day, from sunrise to sunset. Somu while used it by night from sunset to sunrise. As a result, Ramu didn't have anything to cover his body at night. He shivered whereas Somu slept well. Ramu was the loser.

As for the cow, Ramu owned the front half of the animal, while Somu owned the rear half. Thus, Ramu grazed the cow and gave it water daily. Somu, on the other hand milked the cow each evening and

collected the entire milk. He drank to his full and also sold, if some milk was left with him.

When it came to the tree, Ramu was given the roots and the trunk, while Somu got the branches and the fruits. Ramu watered the tree and Somu enjoyed the delicious fruits.

But soon Ramu planned something different. Everyday he washed the blanket during the day time. Somu couldn't sleep every night as the blanket was wet. Similarly, he would hit the cow on its front part and the cow would refuse to give milk. Somu was getting worried and angry. One day Ramu started cutting the trunk of the tree. Somu couldn't say anything as that part of the tree belonged to Ramu. Somu had realised his mistake. He apologised to his brother and their relations became normal.

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) What was the decision of the two brothers about division of the parental property?

(b) What was Somu's plan?

(c) When did Somu use the blanket?

(d) Why could Ramu not get milk of the cow?

(e) Who had got the fruits of the tree?

(f) Why did Ramu hit the cow?

(g) Why did Somu fail to sleep?

(h) Why did Ramu do all that?

Talking Time A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.



(a) Ramu and Somu decided to divide their parental property before their father died.

(b) Somu could sleep well every day at night as he had the blanket to cover his body.

(c) Somu ate all fruits and drank all milk.

(d) Ramu washed the blanket because it was dirty.

(e) Ramu hit the cow on its front part.

(f) Somu was clever of the two brothers.

(g) Somu and Ramu's relations didn't improve.

**Re-arrange****A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.**

- (a) Ramu cut the trunk of the tree.
- (b) Ramu couldn't sleep well at night.
- (c) Somu and Ramu divided their parental property on equal basis.
- (d) As decided, Somu used the blanket at night and slept well.
- (e) Ramu hit the cow on its front part.
- (f) Somu had planned to get all benefits from the division.
- (g) Ramu washed the blanket at day time.
- (h) Somu apologised for his mischief.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why did Ramu behave differently at the end?

(b) Who proved to be cleverer of the two? Give one reason.

Word Study



C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words / sentences.

(i) lower part of the tree. _____

(ii) something related to parents. _____

(iii) sweet and good in taste / very tasty. _____

(iv) to say that you are sorry for doing wrong. _____

(v) to shake slightly because of cold. _____

2

King Vikram's Justice



Read carefully the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

King Vikram was known for being just and fair. Once he was building a very grand palace for himself. It was noticed that a cottage at the site of the structure would spoil the beauty of the palace. The cottage belonged to an old woman. It was suggested that the cottage should be removed.

The king called her and offered a huge sum to her for the cottage. But the woman didn't accept the offer. She told the king that she was born there and had lived all those years. She loved it and wanted to die there. She was sorry for turning down his offer.

The king's courtiers did not like

the old woman's attitude. They threatened her of the consequences of her attitude.

But the king thought it would be unfair on his part to use any force or pressure. He said to his minister "Let the cottage stand there. When people see the grand palace, they will admire my sense of beauty. When they see the cottage, they will admire my sense of justice."

People in the court admired the king's decision. The old woman praised him and said. "Sense of justice is the beauty of your character, my lord. May God bless you a long life!"



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

Facts & Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding of the story complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story. Talk to your partner to confirm.

People liked King Vikram because he was (a) (i) _____ and (b) (i) _____.

(ii) _____. He was building (b) _____ for himself. The courtiers suggested that the cottage at the site of the palace should be removed because its presence (c) _____ of the proposed palace. An old woman (d) _____ of the cottage. The King (e) _____ for the cottage. She did not (f) _____ because she (g) _____ there and wanted (h) _____ there. The King's courtiers were (i) _____ at the old woman's behaviour. However, the King thought it (j) _____. He didn't want to (k) _____ to get the cottage removed. He told his minister to leave the cottage with the old woman. He thought people would (l) _____ when they see the palace and also praise (m) _____ when they see the cottage.



Re-arrange

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The old woman appreciated the king Vikram's sense of justice and blessed him long life.
- (b) The old woman did not accept the king's offer of huge money for her cottage.
- (c) The king was building a palace for himself.
- (d) The king offered a huge sum to the old lady for the cottage.
- (e) The old woman told the king that she would not give her cottage because she was born in that cottage and would like to die there.

(f) The king ordered the minister that the cottage should remain with the old woman.

(g) A cottage near the site of the proposed palace spoiled the beauty of the palace.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____



**Evaluation
of
Characters**

B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why did the king offer money to the old woman?

(b) What was the old woman's reaction to that offer?

(c) What two qualities of the old woman are seen in her reaction to the king's offer?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(d) How did the courtiers react at the old woman's reaction?

(e) What was the king's reaction to the old woman's reply?

(f) How did the old woman react to the king's response?

(g) What two qualities of the king are seen through his action?

1. _____

2. _____

(h) How did the king prove that sense of justice was the beauty of his character?

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words/expressions

(i) famous _____

(ii) place of construction _____

(iii) quite big _____

(iv) results / after effects _____

(v) to respect for what they are _____

3

Mala's Gift to Her Mother



Read carefully the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

Mala and her mother were very poor. They lived in the slums of Delhi. Mala's mother worked hard to earn hardly Rs. 300/- a month, after Mala's father died in a war. She wanted Mala to study. So she worked hard to earn the money to pay her fees.

Mala wanted to do something for her mother in response to her love. She often did household works such as cleaning, washing and shopping.

One day Mala's mother liked a woollen shawl on display in a shop. But she was not in a position to pay for it. It priced quite high. Mala decided to buy that shawl. She

worked hard herself, made toys and sold in the market. She even saved some money by going to school on foot. But it was just Rs. 15/- that she had.

Mala went to the shop to buy that shawl. But it cost Rs. 30/-. Mala was in tears. She requested the shopkeeper to accept Rs. 15/- as an advance and promised to pay the rest of money later. The shopkeeper was moved by Mala's feelings for her mother. He packed up the shawl and asked not to worry for the balance. She thanked the shopkeeper and rushed home with the shawl and a smile on her face.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A.I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

- Mala and her mother _____ of Delhi.
- Mala's father had died (i) _____. After that tragedy,

Mala's mother started (ii) _____ and earned Rs. (iii) _____ to pay (iv) _____.

(c) Mala did _____ to help her mother.

(d) Mala's mother liked a woollen shawl but couldn't buy it because _____.

(e) Mala earned some money to buy the shawl by _____.

(f) Mala was in tears because she _____ the shawl's price.

(g) The shopkeeper gave her the shawl just for Rs. (i) _____ as he was (ii) _____ for her mother.



Re-

arrange A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

(a) Mala requested the shopkeeper to accept the advance for the shawl in the shop's showcase.

(b) Mala's mother worked and earned Rs. 300/- p.m.

(c) Mala's mother liked a shawl in a shop but couldn't buy as it was expensive.

(d) The shopkeeper sold the shawl just for Rs. 15/- to Mala instead of Rs. 30/-.

(e) Mala's father had died in a war.

(f) Mala lived in the slums of Delhi.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



**Evaluation
of
Characters**

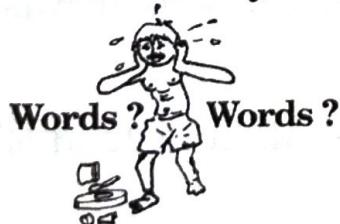
B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why do you think that Mala was very considerate?

(b) Mala offered Rs. 15 as price for the shawl and requested the shop-keeper to accept that sum as an advance. It shows that

(c) Mala's mother worked hard to pay Mala's school fees. This shows that

Word Study



C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) place where poor people live _____

(ii) remaining _____

(iii) piece of fabric worn over shoulders _____

(iv) show _____

4

The Princess Couldn't Marry

 **Read carefully the following story and answer the questions that follow it.**

Shah, the tiger, was known for miles around as a cunning and ferocious animal. Nobody risked taking a walk to the forest nearby, for everybody knew that Shah lived there. When he roared, the sound was terrible; even the King on his throne trembled from head to foot.

The King had a pretty and brave daughter called Zuliikah. She declared that she would marry only a brave hero, who would bring the

tiger Shah alive to the palace gates. The king announced in his kingdom and many princes decided to try their luck. Many princes failed in their efforts to tame the tiger Shah. They were eaten up by the tiger. The king thought it was a rash and hasty decision of the Princess. The Princess also feared she wouldn't get a hero for her. The tiger died its own death after a long illness. The Princess remained unmarried.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

People (a) _____ of Shah, the tiger and didn't go to the nearby forest because (b) _____. Even the King would (c) _____ fear when Shah, the tiger (d) _____. The tiger was (e) _____ and (f) _____. The tiger (g) _____ and (h) _____ many princes

Facts & Ideas



who (i) _____ the tiger and to win the Princess' hand. The Princess had announced that she (j) _____ the person who (k) _____ and (l) _____. When many princes failed in their mission, the King thought the princess (m) _____ decision (n) _____. Even the Princess had lost all hopes of (o) _____



A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The tiger had killed all the princes who had come to tame it.
- (b) Shah, the tiger, was cause of terror among people.
- (c) It roared terribly and terrorised even the King.
- (d) The Princess had declared that she would marry the person who would tame Shah, the tiger and bring to the Palace gates.
- (e) Many Princes tried their luck but couldn't get success.
- (f) The King feared it was wrong and rash decision of the Princess.
- (g) Even the Princess had lost all hopes of getting a husband of her choice.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why did the Princess declare to marry the person who would tame the tiger and bring it to the Palace gate?

(b) Why did the King feel that the Princess' decision was rash and hasty?

Word Study



**C. These words have been chosen from the story.
Form new words from these words.**

(i) terrible _____

(ii) hero _____

(iii) palace _____

(iv) decide _____

(v) luck _____

5

A Trip to Kanyakumari



Read carefully the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Kanyakumari is a beauty spot. It is surrounded by sea on three sides; the Indian Ocean stretches away to the South; to the East lies the Bay of Bengal, and to the west, the Arabian Sea. Pilgrims from many parts of the country come here to bathe at the meeting-point of the three seas and to worship in the temple. The sea around Kanyakumari is generally calm; many visitors have felt that a certain peace and quiet always rests over the place.

The hours of sunshine and sunset are the best hours for enjoying the beauty of the place. The sun rises from the Bay of Bengal in the morning and sets in the Arabian Sea in the evening. In fact, it is the only spot in India where one can see the sun rising from and setting in the sea. On the day of the full moon, they see the sun going down in the Arabian Sea and the Moon coming up from the Bay of Bengal at the same time, looking like two balls of fire. It is a very beautiful sight for visitors.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) The Indian Ocean touches Kanyakumari from the (i) _____ whereas the Bay of Bengal lies in the (ii) _____.

(b) The visitors to Kanyakumari have following attractions :
(i) They come here to _____
and (ii) _____ in the temple.

(c) They enjoy the sight of _____

(d) The beauty of the scene lies in watching the sun (i) _____ in (ii) _____ and rising from (iii) _____.

(e) Inspite of the three seas around, people find (i) _____ and (ii) _____ in Kanyakumari.



A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Kanyakumari is thought to be a beauty spot because _____
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____

(b) Kanyakumari is the only place in India where _____

(c) If you have to tell your friends about your visit to Kanyakumari, what three things you would like to mention.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
 (iii) _____

Talking Time

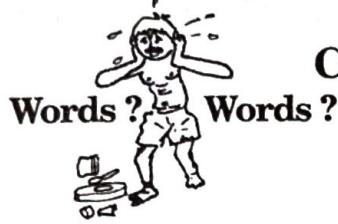


**B. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm.**

1. Kanyakumari is in the extreme south of the country.
2. It is surrounded by two seas.

- 3. The scene of sunset alone is the attraction to the visitors in Kanyakumari.
- 4. The scene of sunrise alone is the attraction to the visitors in Kanyakumari.
- 5. On full moon day, the sun sets in the Indian Oceans.
- 6. On full moon day, the sun looks like two balls of fire.

Word Study



C.L. Make new words from the following words.

Words? Words?



(i) south _____
(ii) enjoy _____
(iii) peace _____

C II. Find words from the passage which mean similar to the following words.

- (i) people who come to holy places. _____
- (ii) to offer prayers _____
- (iii) time/moments _____
- (iv) scene _____
- (v) dip in the water _____
- (vi) confluence sangam _____

6

Bird or the Beast ?



Read carefully the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

Once there was a fight between the birds and the beasts. The bats did not join either side. They thought, "We can join the birds because we can fly like them. We can join the beasts either because we have no wings and we don't lay eggs as the birds do. Ours is a special position. We shall join winners at the right time. We shall just wait and watch."

The fight went on. At one stage, it seemed the beasts would win. The bats, at this stage joined the beast.

But at some other stage, the birds won the battle. Now, the bats joined the birds. But soon the birds and beasts became friends. Now the bats were left alone because the birds and the beasts boycotted the bats.

The bats went off and hid themselves in dark holes. Since then, they are living in dark holes and come out only at twilight. Twilight is the time when birds are back to their nests and the beats are not yet out of their dens.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is No, write what is right. Talk to your partner to confirm.

(a) Once birds and beasts fought among themselves.

(b) The bats did not join the bats or beasts in the fight.

(c) They thought they should wait for right time to join either the beasts or the birds.

(d) They (the bats) joined the birds first.

(e) The bats could join the beasts because they could fly and lay eggs.

(f) The bats could join the birds because they could fly like them.

(g) The bats were boycotted by the birds and the beasts together.

(h) The bats live in dark holes and come out only at night.

A II. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

1. The bats (a) _____ either the birds or the beasts in the fight between (b) _____. They thought they could join the bats because (c) _____ and (d) _____. They wanted to join (e) _____. They joined the beasts at

one stage when the beasts (f) _____. They later joined the birds when they (g) _____. When the fight ended, the bats (h) _____ because the beasts and the birds became (i) _____. The bats hid themselves in (j) _____. They came out of the holes only (k) at _____ when the birds (l) _____ and (m) _____ dens.

**Re-****arrange A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.**

- (a) The bats were boycotted by the beasts and the birds.
- (b) The beasts and birds, once, started fighting.
- (c) The bats once joined the beasts when they were winning.
- (d) The bats hid themselves in the dark holes.
- (e) The bats didn't join any of the two.
- (f) The fight came to end and the beasts and birds became friends.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why did the bats not join either the beasts or the birds when the fight began?

(b) Why did the bats hide in the dark holes?

(c) Why do the bats come out of their holes at twilight time only?

(d) What was the special position of the bats?

(i) _____ (ii) _____

Word Study



C. Make new words from the following words chosen from the story.

(i) dark _____

(ii) friend _____

(iii) watch _____

(iv) fight _____

7

You Can Play Better !



Read carefully the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

Once a wolf stole a lamb from a flock of sheep. While the wolf was carrying it off, the lamb said, "I know you'll kill me and eat. But could you fulfil my last desire before you eat me?"

"What is your last desire?", asked the wolf. The lamb said, "You are a good flute-player. I am fond of hearing the flute. Please play your flute before you kill me."

The wolf felt flattered and took out his flute to play it. The lamb praised the wolf's flute-playing and said, "You can play the flute far

better than the shepherded. Please do play it once again for me. I know now, you can play it better than anyone else, even my shepherded."

The wolf was pleased to hear the words of praise. He played the flute once again. This time he played it louder than before.

The shepherded and the sheep dogs heard the sound. They reached the spot running and caught the wolf. That was the end of him.

The lamb escaped death. It ran back to its flock.



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

Facts & Ideas



A.I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) A flock of sheep was grazing in the green forest. A wolf (i) _____ . The lamb requested the wolf to (ii) _____ as the wolf would (iii) _____ . The lamb asked the wolf to

(iv) _____ as it (wolf) was (v) _____
 and it (lamb) was (vi) _____.

(b) The wolf played the flute and the lamb (i) _____. It asked the wolf to (ii) _____ as it could play (iii) _____.

(c) The lamb's words of praise (i) _____ the wolf and it (ii) _____.

(d) The shepherd and the sheep dogs (i) _____ and they (ii) _____. The wolf (iii) _____.

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer. *Talk to your partner to confirm.*

(a) The lamb had gone to the wolf as it heard the sound of the flute of the wolf.

(b) The wolf told the lamb that it would kill it and eat as it loved lamb's flesh.

(c) The lamb praised the wolf's art of playing the flute to send a signal to the shepherd and the dogs.

(d) The wolf repeatedly played the flute as it was flattered.

(e) The shepherd did not hear the flute.

(f) The dogs killed the wolf.

(g) The lamb was not taken back to the flock because it had run away at once.



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why did the wolf steal the lamb?

(b) (i) What was the last desire of the lamb?

(ii) Why did it call it the 'last desire'?

(c) "You are a good flute player". Why did it (the lamb) praise the wolf?

(d) Why did the lamb ask the wolf to play the flute once again?

(e) How did the shepherd and sheep dogs trace the lamb?

(f) Choose the most appropriate words to describe the lamb and the wolf.

Stupid

used flattery as a tool

Clever

loved flattery

had presence of mind

tricky

would not lose
patience and hope

couldn't understand
the trick

The lamb	The wolf
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____

Word Study

Words ?

Words ?

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) a group of sheep. _____

(ii) to satisfy _____

(iii) a man who looks after sheep _____

(iv) felt happy when praised, though false _____

(v) want, need, ambition _____

(vi) runaway, get off _____

8

What do the Dogs say ?



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Suppose one dog walks up to another, slowly wagging his tail from side to side, does this mean that he wants to make friends? An expert on dog behaviour has found a surprising answer. This kind of tail-wagging is a sign that the dog has a habit of bossing over other dogs. If the newcomer is used to giving in, the two perhaps get along together. But, if the newcomer also gives a boss-dog wag, a fight may easily start. If a dog wags his tail while it is tucked down close to the

hind legs, it shows that he is used to obeying.

Some tail wagging, of course, goes along with pleasure. But it is not something a dog does because he wants to show how glad he is to see you. The movement of his tail starts automatically when his eyes tell his brain that you are there. Scientists have done much experiments to find out what gives animal pleasure or how they show it in different ways.



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

Facts & Ideas



A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) There can be many interpretations to dog's behaviour. If a common man notices that a dog is approaching the other dog (i) _____ he may conclude that (ii) _____.

(b) An expert on dog's behaviour concludes that if the dog wags his tail

from side to side, it shows that the dog (i) _____. This type of tail wagging may cause (ii) _____ among the two if the other dog also has (iii) _____ nature. The two dogs can become friendly if (iv) _____.

- (c) If a dog tucks down its tail close to the hind legs _____.
- (d) People think that tail-wagging does not always show that (i) _____
_____. The fact is that tail-wagging is a reaction to the signal to the brain that (ii) _____.
- (e) The scientists have yet to study to find out (i) _____ to the animals or how (ii) _____.

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct answer. Talk to your partner to confirm.

- (a) The dogs wag their tails to say "Hello".
- (b) The dogs that easily give in wag their tails side to side.
- (c) The dogs that have bossy nature wag their tails side to side.
- (d) The dogs that have obeying nature keep their tails up.

(e) Movement of the tails of the dogs is a signal that someone is present around.

(f) They wag tails to show that they are glad to see you around.

(g) The scientists have not done experiments to study the tail-wagging.



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) What are various ways in which the dogs wag their tails?

(b) What does it show if the dog tucks down its tail close to the hind legs?

(c) The dogs with bossy nature _____

(d) If a dog doesn't wag its tail side to side at the sight of the other dog it means _____

(e) If a dog challenges the other dog which is wagging its tail side to side, _____.

(f) The passage talks about tail-wagging on the following occasions :

Word Study



C I. Find words from the passage which mean similar to the following words.

(i) move two ways _____

(ii) indicator _____

(iii) in the habit of surrendering _____

(iv) rear/not in the front _____

(v) naturally/without any external help _____

(vi) put to the test or proof _____

C II. Make new words with 'auto' as a prefix.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

9

Hiking — A Step to Good Health



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Many of us go for morning walks because it is a healthy and pleasant way to begin the day. Holidays, of course, are the best time for it. One can go on long, leisurely walks.

Hiking is basically going on long walks for exercise and exploration. If you decide to take up hiking while you are visiting places, the only equipment you need is a pair of comfortable shoes. Your school sports shoes are ideal. You and your friends or family members may decide on a different destination every day. Start early in the morning so that you can benefit from the fresh, clean air. It is healthier to walk briskly rather than stroll along. Brisk walking exercises the entire body and improves blood circulation. But

don't set a jogging pace as it will tire you out.

Hiking also provides a perfect opportunity for nature study. As you walk along, you are bound to see various trees, plants, birds, insects and butterflies. After a few days of regular observation, you will be able to identify butterflies by their colours, see how different the leaves of each plant and tree are, and may even learn something about insect and animal behaviour.

Hiking is probably the best way of getting to know your neighbourhood and the place you are visiting. There are usually caves, parks and quaint places in every locality that you will never come across until you make walking a regular habit.

Facts & Ideas**UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE****A I. Based on your understanding, answer the following questions in the space provided below.**

(a) Why do people go for morning walk?

They think that _____

(b) Why does the author feel that holidays are the best time for morning walk?

During holidays _____

(c) What various tips (any two) would you give to the hikers?

1. _____

2. _____

(d) Why does the author ask the readers not to set a jogging pace?

(e) Why should people choose to walk briskly?

1. _____

2. _____

(f) In what way does hiking benefit people other than providing opportunity for long walk?

1. _____

2. _____

(g) If you want to know the neighbourhood, _____

Talking Time



A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.

(a) To begin the day happily, people choose to go on hiking.

(b) You need lot many things to plan for hiking.

(c) It is good to begin the walk early in the morning.

(d) Brisk walk is the best medicine for improving blood circulation.

(e) If you want to study butterflies and other birds and insects, you should go for hiking.

(f) To know people and places in the neighbourhood, people should read magazines.



B. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) The author suggests a long morning walk with the idea that it

(b) The idea behind starting the walks early in the morning is _____

(c) The author suggests to decide on different destination everyday because (i) _____ (ii) _____
_____ and (iii) _____.

(d) Nature study during hiking helps people to _____

(e) Regular walking in the neighbourhood benefit people to know

Word Study

Words ? **Words ?**
C I. Use the following words in different forms in the given passage.

observe, circulate, regularity, regular, quaint, brisk, nature, decide, bound, destinations, explore, circulation

If you make it a (i) _____ habit to go to the places of (ii) _____ beauty, you have made a right (iii) _____. You should choose different (iv) _____ for (v) _____. One is (vi) _____ to observe beauty of nature if there is (vii) _____ in the routine. During hiking one comes across (viii) _____ places, insects and birds. Regular (ix) _____ of the places, beauties of nature makes you wise and wiser. If one wants that his blood should (x) _____ properly he should walk (xi) _____.

C II. Form new words from the words given below.

- (i) healthy _____
- (ii) benefit _____
- (iii) tire _____
- (iv) provide _____
- (v) probably _____
- (vi) locality _____
- (vii) exploration _____

10

A New Moon Has Grown !



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

Once upon a time, there was an eleven year old princess. Once she became very sick. She lay in her bed all day long. She did not run about and play. The princess asked her father to get her the moon to make her well.

It was difficult to get the moon. The king asked his doctor and magician to get the moon. The doctor said that it is made of copper and the court's magician said that it is made of bronze and that it was a million miles away. The king was very angry and asked his soldiers to send both of them away. He was worried how his daughter was going to get well.

One day the court jester asked the king the cause of his worry. On hearing the whole story, the jester assured him to get the princess her moon.

He went to the princess room and asked how big is the moon. The

princess told that her moon is as big and as round as her thumb nail. She also told that the moon is made of gold as it is yellow. The princess also told that the moon was as far as the top of that tree in her garden. The jester assured her that he would get her the moon of gold.

He got a golden moon made of gold of the size of the princess thumb nail. He later put it on a chain.

Next day the princess saw that golden moon with joy and began to run around. Next day the princess was trying to see it at the same place above the tree when the jester told that it was stolen. But the princess saw the moon at some other new place. She said that a new moon had grown in its place as a new tooth grows in its place when it falls out. She pointed to the sky in the sky. She became well and the king was happy to know it.

Facts & Ideas

UNDERSTANDING THE STORY
A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) Once an (i) _____ years old princess (ii) _____. Her father was (iii) _____ about her illness. She asked her father (iv) _____ to make her well again.

(b) The king was worried because the court doctor and the court magician showed their (i) _____ the moon as (ii) it _____ miles away from the earth.

(c) The king in anger ordered his soldiers to (i) _____.

(d) The court jester assured the king (i) _____ for the princess. He went to the princess to ask about its (ii) _____ and (iii) _____ from the earth. She told the jester that the moon was made of (iv) _____ and was as (v) _____ as her (vi) _____.

(e) The jester promised that he _____

(f) He ordered a goldsmith to (i) _____ of the same size and put it on (ii) _____.

A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why was the king sad ?

(b) What did the princess want to get well?

(c) What did the court doctor tell the king about the moon?

(d) What did the court magician say about the moon?

1. _____

2. _____

(e) What was the promise of the court jester to the king?

(f) What three things did the princess tell about the moon she wanted?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

(g) What did the jester do to satisfy the demand of the princess?

(h) How did the princess behave when she saw her golden moon?

(i) What did the jester tell the princess about the missing moon the next day?

(j) What was the reaction of the princess when she didn't see the moon at the same place?

(k) What did she tell about the movement of the moon?

Talking Time



A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct answer.

(a) The king had a prince.

(b) The princess wanted stars to get well soon.

(c) The court doctor and court magician couldn't treat the princess.

(d) The court Minister assured the king to get what the princess wanted.

(e) The court doctor said that the moon was made of silver.

(f) The king honoured his court doctor and magician with gold coins.

(g) The court jester arranged a golden moon for the princess.

(h) The princess got well soon afterwards.



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) What shows that the princess was really unwell?

1. _____ 2. _____

(b) The king loved his daughter a lot. This is proved because _____

(c) The court doctor and magician were not afraid of the king's anger. This is clear from the fact that they _____

(d) The court jester was a wise man. It is clear from the fact that _____

(e) When the princess gave the example of a broken tooth and growth of another to replace, she showed her _____.

B II. Choose the appropriate words to match the qualities of the persons mentioned below.

practically wise, emotional, unreasonable, obstinate, truth loving, concerned father

1. the king _____
2. the court jester _____
3. the princess _____
4. the court doctor & the court magician _____

Word Study



Words ? Words ?

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words :

- (i) promise _____
- (ii) nursery _____
- (iii) start _____
- (iv) theft _____
- (v) clown/joker _____

11

It's Certainly Wrong



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.

Freedom is the right to do
Anything that pleases you.
As long as you keep in sight
That others also have their right.

You have the right to kill a cat?
Oh no! It's wrong, just consider that!
The cat has a right to live like you.
A right of eating and drinking too.

So remember that it's certainly wrong
To deprive a nightingale of its song.
To cheat the poor people as rich men do,
To rob the innocent as the robbers do.

To injure someone to win a race
To despise someone and others embrace
To disobey every order and rule
And drown a swimmer in a pool.

— Anonymous

**Facts
& Ideas**


UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A I. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the poem.

(a) The poet says that every one (i) _____ . He advises people to remember that (ii) _____ .

(b) The poet challenges those who claim that they can kill a cat. He argues that it is (i) _____ so because (ii) _____ and (iii) _____ as human beings have.

(c) The poet honours the right of a nightingale to (i) _____ and so regards it (ii) _____ to deny that right to it.

(d) The poet further says that it is wrong to (i) _____ and (ii) _____. He also expects people not to (iii) _____ to (iv) _____ or grant special favour to some and show (v) _____ for others. He advises people to (vi) _____ to (vii) _____. A man who is conscious of his rights should allow those at work to have (viii) _____ .



A II. Answer the following question in the space provided below :

A. What do people think about their rights?

- (i) They can _____
- (ii) They can _____ to achieve what they want.

B. Tick what is right.

The poet wants to tell all that they should

- (i) protect others' rights.
- (ii) treat all living beings with respect.
- (iii) love all without discrimination.
- (iv) allow people to have equal opportunities.

C. What is the rhyming scheme of this poem in each stanza? Quote rhyming words from each stanza.

- (i) Stanza I _____

- (ii) Stanza II _____

- (iii) Stanza III _____

- (iv) Stanza IV _____

12

A Magic Table



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

Once a youngman worked as an assistant to a magician. He won the heart of his master who praised him for his honesty and hard work.

After a year or so, the youngman expressed his desire to go home. His magician master gave him a magic table as a gift. It served rich meals when the words — 'Set yourself' — were said. The young man believed that he need not work any more in life as the table would offer rich meals every day.

On his way the youngman stopped at an inn to spend the night. It was very late in the night. The innkeeper offered only two slices of bread to him. The

youngman ordered his table for his food. In no time, he got his food.

This amazed the innkeeper. When the youngman was asleep, he stole the table and replaced it with another. It did not make difference because the magic words were with the youngman, not with the table. The innkeeper couldn't get his food because he did not know the magic words. On the contrary, a club appeared that began to hit him non-stop when the innkeeper ordered for food.

The innkeeper ran to the youngman and confessed his theft. The youngman pardoned him and left for his village where his real magic table was kept.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) A magician had a (i) _____ as his assistant. The assistant worked (ii) _____ and the master praised him for his

(iii) _____ and (iv) _____.

(b) The master gave his assistant (i) _____ as gift when the assistant (ii) _____ home after a year. The table (iii) _____ when someone said, “(iv) _____”.

(c) The assistant was happy to get this gift. He thought (i) _____ as (ii) _____.

(d) The youngman stopped at (i) _____ to pass a night. He ordered his table (ii) _____ and he got.

(e) The innkeeper was watching all this and he was (i) _____. He stole the table when (ii) _____. But the table didn't serve him (iii) _____ as the innkeeper (iv) _____.

(f) The innkeeper was beaten by (i) _____ when he (ii) _____. The innkeeper asked for apology and the youngman (iii) _____ him.

Talking Time A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. ***Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct.***



(a) The young assistant of the magician was also a magician.

(b) His master gave him a magic table.

(c) The magic table showed magic of cards.

(d) The assistant took the table with him when he was going home.

(e) The innkeeper stole the magic table.

(f) The assistant was watching the innkeeper's action.

(g) The innkeeper got all what the assistant got from the table.

(h) The innkeeper knew the watchword.

(i) A club came out of the table when the innkeeper asked meals from the table.

(j) The assistant handed over the innkeeper to the police when he confessed what he had done.

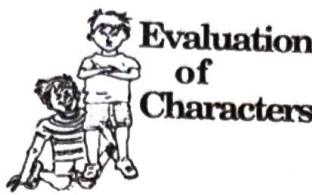


Re-arrange A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

(a) When the innkeeper asked for the food, a club appeared from the table and started beating the innkeeper.

- (b) The magician master gave a magic table to his assistant as a gift.
- (c) The innkeeper stole the table.
- (d) The magician's assistant was an honest and hardworking man.
- (e) The assistant stayed in an inn.
- (f) The assistant wanted to go home.
- (g) The innkeeper confessed his theft to the assistant.
- (h) The assistant asked for his food in the inn and he got the best food to eat.
- (i) The assistant thought he would not work any longer because he would get his food to eat.
- (j) The assistant pardoned him and left for his village.

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____



B. Choose the appropriate words from the ones given below to describe *The magician, innkeeper and assistant*. You can use a word at different places for different persons. Also write why you think so. Choose the lines from the story to support your observation.

honest

hard working

dishonest

greedy

forgiving

a bad host

a good master

rich-hearted

Character	Words	Lines from the story
Magician		
Innkeeper		
Assistant		

Word Study

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) surprised _____

(ii) a place to spend a night and get food and drinks _____

(iii) without delay _____

(iv) to accept one's sin, crime. _____

(v) a wooden stick _____

(vi) the opposite _____

(vii) person in charge of house providing lodging for travellers _____

13

Across the Sky



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Gliders are planes without any engine at all. They can't take off by themselves. So they are towed up by a propeller plane. Once the glider is airborne, it lets the glider go.

Gliders have amazingly long wings, which give lots of lift. But without any engine, a glider can't reach the speed needed to get enough lift to stay up in the sky. It

will slowly sink towards the ground, unless the pilot finds a gust of wind to carry the glider upwards, or catches a ride on some rising hot air - a thermal.

With plenty of wind and thermals, a skilful pilot can swoop and soar across the sky all day - just like the birds!

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A I. Based on your understanding, answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) Why can a glider not take off itself?

(b) How does a glider go to the air?

(c) Of what use are the large wings of the gliders?

(d) Why can't a glider stay in the sky for a long time?

(e) How can a glider go across the sky?

(f) Under what circumstances does a glider start sinking towards the ground?

A II. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) Gliders are planes but they don't _____.

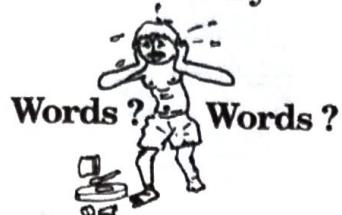
(b) They can go up in the sky only with the help of _____.

(c) Gliders have _____ wings with the help of which they get lift in the air.

(d) Engines are needed to provide speed to _____ in the sky.

(e) It might sink towards the earth if there is _____ to carry the glider upward.

(f) A pilot can swoop and soar across the sky all day like the birds if there is _____ to carry the glider upward.

Word Study

B. Find words from the passage which mean similar to the following :

- (i) beginning of a flight _____
- (ii) in the air or flight _____
- (iii) a lot of _____
- (iv) light aircraft without engine _____

14

They Lacked Common Sense



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

In a village, there lived four friends. Three of them were very learned but didn't have common sense. The fourth one was not much learned. But he had high level, sound common sense.

One day all the four friends set out for the capital city to make fortune. While passing through a jungle, they saw a heap of bones under a tree.

One of the learned friends said that they were the bones of a lion. He assured other friends that he could put those bones together and make a skeleton of the dead animal.

The other said that with his learning, he could stuff the skeleton with flesh and blood and also cover it with the skin.

The third friend said that with his learning, he could put life into the lifeless body of the animal.

The fourth man who was practically wise warned them against the danger of bringing the lion back to life. But they didn't listen to the advice based on the common sense. The 'wise' man ran off as fast and as far his legs could take him.

The three learned people did their jobs. Soon the heap of bones under the tree turned into a lion's shape. The lion had come back to life. He roared and killed the three 'learned' men. They did not use their learning with common sense and wisely. The fourth man survived because he used his common sense wisely.

Facts & Ideas

UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) In a village, there lived (i) _____ . Three of them were (ii) _____ but lacked (iii) _____ . The fourth man had (iv) _____ though he was (v) _____ .

(b) Once while travelling to the capital city, they saw (i) _____ . One of the wise men recognised those bones to be the bones of (ii) _____ . He said that he could (iii) _____ .

(c) The second man said that he (i) _____ and also (ii) _____ .

(d) When the third man said that he (i) _____ the fourth man advised them (ii) _____ . But they (iii) _____ and (iv) _____ . The lion (v) _____ . Luckily, the fourth man had run away from the scene.


Re-arrange

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

(a) The fourth man advised the other three not to put life into the dead animal's skeleton.

(b) The lion ate the three the moment it became alive.

(c) Four friends were going to the city to earn money.

- (d) Three of the four friends were very wise but didn't have practical wisdom.
- (e) One of the four friends recognised the heap of bones as the bones of a lion. The three friends said that they could put life into the skeleton.
- (f) The four friends saw a heap of bones under a tree on their way.
- (g) The third friend could put life into the lifeless body of the animal with his knowledge.
- (h) The fourth man had survived because he had run away from the scene after telling them not to put the life into the dead animal's body.
- (i) The second friend put the flesh and blood into the skeleton and covered it with skin.
- (j) The first friend put the bones together and made a skeleton.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

A III. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

(a) In what way was the fourth friend different from rest of the three?

(b) Why did the fourth man ask the three other people not to put the life into the skeleton of the lion?



B. Who was really wise – the three men who died or the fourth man? Give reasons for your belief.

Word Study



C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

- (i) strong _____
- (ii) started (journey) _____
- (iii) a collection of certain things _____
- (iv) fill with material _____
- (v) highly educated _____
- (vi) continue to live or exist _____

15

Samurais – Who don't Carry Swords

 Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

A samurai is a military officer in Japan. Once upon a time, a samurai was on his way to the town of Kyoto. He was unhappy because he didn't have any servant to carry his bags.

Perchance, another samurai was also on his way to Kyoto. He wanted to have a friend to give him happy company.

Both the samurais chanced to meet each other. So, they decided to travel together. They were happy in each other's company. On their way, they found a man. They offered him a job to carry their swords. He agreed to do so.

They stayed in an inn. Their servant sat silently with the swords and did not talk at all. Both the samurais were unhappy to see that. So they started making fun of him by saying that he didn't know how to carry swords. At their repeated efforts to make his fun, he drew out one of the swords and placed at their throats. He asked them to hand over their daggers to him and part with their entire money. They didn't have any other choice but to obey his orders.

He soon left them unarmed and without money. They decided not to carry their swords, though they were military officers.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) In Japan, a samurai (i) _____ . He doesn't carry (ii) _____ though (iii) _____ .

(b) There is a story about it. Once a samurai (i) _____ to the town of (ii) _____. He was unhappy because (iii) _____.

(c) On his way (i) _____ samurai. Both of them were (ii) _____ to meet each other. They decided (iii) _____ together. On their way, they found (iv) _____ and they (v) _____ as their servant and asked him (vi) _____. He agreed.

(d) They stayed (i) _____. Their servant sat (ii) _____. These samurais (iii) _____ and said (iv) _____. This (v) _____ him and he (vi) _____ and (vii) _____.

A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Where was a samurai going?

(b) Why did he want a servant on his way to Kyoto?

(c) Why did the other samurai want a friend?

(d) How did they feel when they were travelling together to Kyoto?

(e) What work was given to the servant by the samurais?

(f) Where did the samurais stay during their journey to Kyoto?

(g) Why did the servant place the sword on the throats of the samurais?

(h) What was the condition of the samurai when the servant left them?



Re-arrange A III. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The servant became angry. The servant put one of the swords of the samurai at their throat and demanded their daggers and the money they had.
- (b) They (The samurais) engaged a servant to carry their swords. He carried their swords.
- (c) They stayed in an inn on their way to Kyoto. The servant sat silently.
- (d) The Samurais handed over their daggers and the entire money they had.
- (e) They met on their way. Both the Samurais enjoyed the company of each other to Kyoto.
- (f) Two samurais from different directions were going to Kyoto.
- (g) The samurais laughed at the servant and said he did not know how to hold a sword.

(h) The samurais decided not to carry their swords.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

- (a) The first samurai wanted to have a servant to carry his bags. This shows that _____
- (b) The second samurai wanted to have someone to give him company. This shows that he _____
- (c) They engaged a servant to carry their swords. This shows that _____
- (d) The servant drew out one of the swords and put on their throats. This shows that _____
- (e) The samurais handed over their daggers and entire money to their servant. This shows that _____

B II. Which words suit the samurais and the servant most. Separate them and write under separate columns.

boastful

cowards

friendly

lacked practical wisdom

tricky

angry/
hot-tempered

bold

The Samurais	The Servant
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Word Study



C I. Form new words from the following words chosen from the story.

(i) carry _____

(ii) friend _____

(iii) travel _____

(iv) silent _____

(v) money _____

C II. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) matter of chance _____

(ii) done again and again _____

(iii) to lose _____

(iv) without arms _____

16

Scholar Par Excellence



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Swami Vivekanand was called Narendra by his parents and friends. Even Ramkrishna Paramhans, his religious Guru, called him Narendra. He was very brilliant and had an extraordinary memory. Scholar he was. He was a great orator and the audience listened to him with interest and respect for his ideas. They listened to his lectures on philosophy and religion.

He was a brilliant boy as a student. Once he sat in the class listening to the teacher. He looked indifferent because he didn't look at his book. The teacher lost his patience and snubbed him for being indifferent and not listening to him. But the boy said confidently that he

was listening to the teacher and could repeat every word the teacher had said. The teacher didn't believe his words and warned him of the caning in case he failed to repeat all what he had said.

The boy stood up and repeated word for word, all that teacher had taught. Everyone was surprised at his sharp memory. When he stopped, there was a murmur of praise from all sides. The teacher smiled with praise on his performance. He blessed the boy with success in life. People all over the country regard him as a prophet. He gave a shake to everybody's superstitious beliefs about religion and talked about philosophy of *karma*.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) The childhood name of Swami Vivekanand was (i) _____.

Swami Ramakrishna Paramhans was his (ii) _____

As a boy at school, he gave example of his (iii) _____

and (iv) _____. People loved and (v) _____

him as an orator and also for his (vi) _____

(b) Once during his student time, he sat in his class (i) _____

his teacher. His teacher thought (ii) _____ him

He shouted at Narendra for being (iii) _____

But he was (iv) _____

(c) Narendra assured him that (i) _____

and said that he could (ii) _____ the teacher

had said. The teacher didn't believe what Narendra had said. E

(iii) _____ of the consequences if Narendra

(iv) _____. He (v) _____ everyone by

his (vi) _____ and everyone murmured words

(vii) _____ for him.

(d) People called Vivekanand (i) _____ because he (ii) _____

about religion. He preached people the principle of (iii) _____



A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Narendra, during his childhood days, had (i) _____ that he could (ii) _____ that he heard.

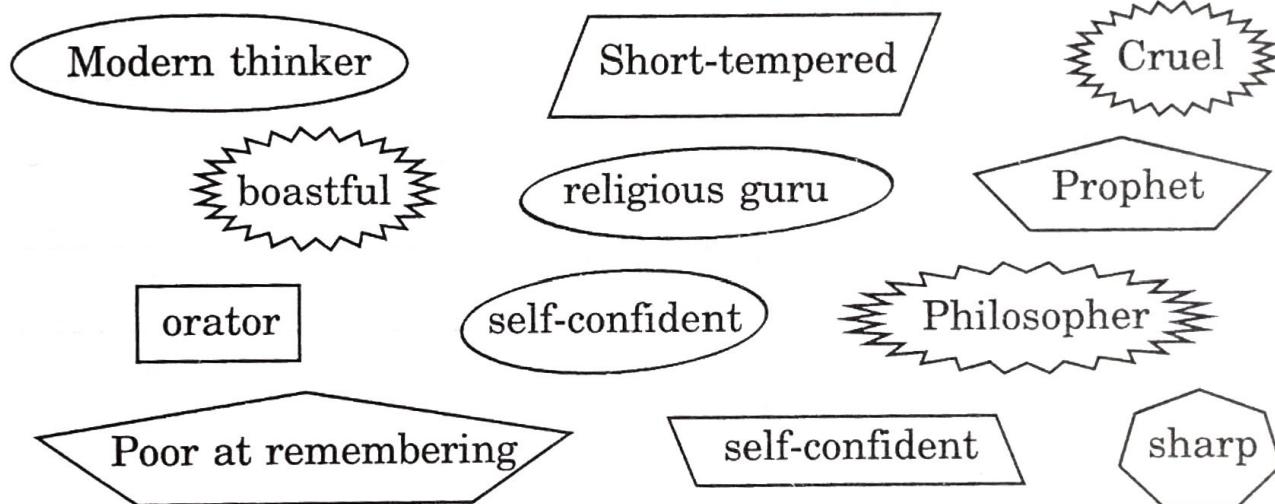
(b) What surprised the teacher as well as other students in the class

(c) "If you fail to repeat all that I have said", the teacher said, "I shall cane you".

What does this speak about the teacher? The teacher was _____.

(d) "I can repeat all what you have said", said Narendra. What does it show about him? It shows that he _____.

A III. Which of the following words would you like to use for Narendra and the teacher? You can reject the words that don't go with any one of these two.



Narendra	Teacher
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____

Word Study

Words ? Words ?



B. Form new words with the words given below by using the prefixes given in the box.

dis _____, ir _____, imp _____.

extra _____, un _____, in _____.

(i) curricular

(ii) religious

(iii) patient

(iv) respect

(v) different

(vi) pleasant

17

A Born Scientist



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Thomas Alva Edison was the inventor of gramophone and the electric bulb. He was born in 1847. His teacher did not think much of him, but his mother knew that Tom was very intelligent and always ready to experiment. At the age of eight, the boy set up his own laboratory and started his experiments.

He worked hard to earn enough money to buy the things he needed for his experiments. He lost many jobs because he spent most of his time on experiments to find out new things. But one of his employers helped the youngman in every way to enable him to invent several useful things.

Edison worked hard to send more than one message at the same time by wire. This is called telegraphy. In 1869, he improved a machine for sending messages. He

got a huge amount for inventing that machine. With that money, he started his own laboratory and a factory. In this laboratory, he made a new machine — a talking machine. The modern gramophone is only an improvement on that talking machine. No body believed that any machine could talk. But he was successful in inventing that machine.

In 1879, he produced the first electric bulb. It was the most useful invention. He did everything to make the world a happier place to live in. He improved telegraphy, bell's telephone and the Remington typewriter. In 1913, he invented the electric fan and also produced the first talking picture.

When he died in 1931, the electric lights were turned off for a while in many American homes as a mark of respect for the man who had given them those lights.

Facts & Ideas

UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE
A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) Thomas Alva Edison's mother called him (i) _____ and thought that he was very (ii) _____ and was always ready (iii) _____. He had started his own laboratory when he was (iv) _____. He worked hard to (v) _____ to buy things needed for his (vi) _____.

(b) Most of his employers didn't like Edison's way of working because he (i) _____ time on experimenting new things. But one of his employers (ii) _____.

(c) Edison worked to improve telegraphy in 1869. Thereafter (i) _____ could be sent by wire.

(d) He got (i) _____ for inventing (ii) _____ and with that money he (iii) _____.

(e) In this laboratory, he (i) _____. Modern Gramophone is the improved machine, what Edison called (ii) _____. It was a great surprise to people because (iii) _____.

(f) Edison had invented (i) _____ and (ii) _____. He improved (iii) _____ (iv) _____ and (v) _____.

(g) People of America paid respect to Edison, when he died, by (i) _____ because (ii) _____.



A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

a) How do you know that Edison was really intelligent and always experimenting?

1. _____

2. _____

(b) Why did Edison's employers throw him out of jobs?

(c) What are his two major inventions?

(d) Read the given table of events in the life of Edison. Write a small paragraph on Thomas Alva Edison including these events

1847 - birth

1869 - improved telegraphic machine.

1879 - produced first electric bulb.

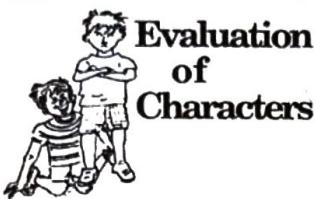
1913 - invented electric fan.

1931 - death

1. *What is the name of the person you are writing to?*

A III. Match the following :

Inventors	Inventions
Remington	Electric bulb
Bell	Typewriter
Edison	Telephone Talking machine

**B I. Choose the appropriate words to describe Edison.**

revolutionary

obstinate

respected by all

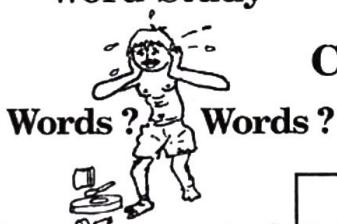
hot-tempered

keen observer

intelligent

hardworking

inventor

Word Study**C I. Make new words with the following by adding the following suffixes.**

____er, ____ion, ____ian, ____f, ____er

(i) electric

(i) _____

(ii) experiment

(ii) _____

(iii) invent

(iii) _____

(iv) believe

(iv) _____

18

Let Them Sing Their Happy Song



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.

Little Children, never give
Pain to things that feel and live.
Let the gentle sparrow come
For the crumbs you save at home.
As his bread you throw along
He'll repay you with a song.

Never hunt the timid hare,
Peeping from her green grass lair,
Let her come and sport and play
On the lawn at the close of day.

The little birds go soaring high
To the bright windows of the sky
Singing as if there's always spring.
And fluttering on an untired wing,
Oh! Let them sing their happy song.
Never do these gentle creatures wrong.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the poem.

(a) The poet advises the little children not to (i) _____ .
The 'things that feel and live' as mentioned in the poem are _____ .

(ii) _____, (iii) _____ and (iv) _____.

(b) The poet says that the sparrows sing a song if _____

(c) The poet's advice to the children is that they should encourage hare to _____.

(d) The poet paints the flying birds. They (i) _____ to great height in the sky and (ii) _____ happily. They never get tired of flying.

(e) The poet calls all the living creatures (i) _____ and advise the children (ii) _____.

Facts**& Ideas**

B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) What activities of the sparrows does the poet mention in these lines

1. _____
2. _____

(b) What should the children do to let the sparrows sing?

(c) Why does the poet call a hare 'the timid hare'?

(d) To what two activities of the birds does the poet point out?

1. _____
2. _____

(e) How do the sparrows repay for the offer of the crumbs the children make?

(f) What do the following expressions mean :

(i) close of the day _____

(ii) bright windows of the sky _____

19

I'm Coming In, You Can Go Out!



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

An Arab merchant was travelling through a desert on his camel. At sunset, he decided to camp for the night. He pitched his tent by the road side.

The tent was a small one. So the merchant went in and left the camel outside. It was bitterly cold. The camel stood for about two hours in the cold. He said to his master, "It's very cold outside. May I put my head and neck inside the tent?" The merchant said 'Yes', and moved to a corner of the tent. The camel put his head and neck inside the tent.

After some time, the camel said to his master, "My head and neck are warm but my body is cold. May I put my forelegs inside the tent?" His master agreed. The camel put his forelegs inside the tent. The merchant could not lie down. He sat

huddled up in the farthest corner of the tent.

At midnight, the camel said to his master, 'Half of my body is inside the tent and half of it is out. We can't close the door and the cold wind is blowing into the tent. Both of us are shivering. I'd better come into the tent and close the door.' "No, no, you cannot do that." replied the merchant. The tent is too small for both of us."

"Yes, it is", agreed the camel. "The tent is too small for both of us so I'm coming in and you can go out!" Saying this, he stepped further in to the tent and pushed his master out of it. "Kindly close the flap of the tent as you leave so that it may be nice and warm inside," he said.

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

A I. Based on your understanding, answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Where did the Arab merchant pitch his tent?

(b) Who else was with the merchant?

(c) Why did the merchant keep the camel out of the tent?

(d) Why did the camel want to put his neck and head inside the tent?

(e) What did the camel want the merchant to do to help him to keep his body warm?

(f) Why did the merchant not permit the camel to come inside the tent and close the tent door?

(g) Why did the camel want merchant to close the door of the tent?



Re-
arrange

A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- (a) The camel put his forelegs inside the merchant's tent.
- (b) The camel stayed outside the merchant's tent because his tent was too small.
- (c) The Arab merchant had to sit in a corner of the tent, as he couldn't lie down.
- (d) An Arab merchant was travelling through the desert on his camel.
- (e) The merchant allowed the camel to put his head and neck inside the tent when the camel requested for it.
- (f) The camel wanted to close the door of the tent as the cold winds were blowing into the tent.
- (g) The merchant pitched his tent on the road side.
- (h) The merchant didn't allow the camel to come in as it was too small a tent.
- (i) The camel pushed the merchant out of the tent to have the sole possession of the tent.
- (j) The Arab went inside the tent and left the camel outside.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Talking Time

A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.

(a) The merchant travelling through a desert stayed in an inn.

(b) The Arab merchant did not take his camel inside the tent because he didn't care for him (The camel).

(c) The camel wanted to put his forelegs inside the tent because he was feeling cold outside the tent.

(d) The master (the Arab merchant) had to sit till mid night in his own tent because it was leaking.

(e) The tent doors couldn't be closed because the camel's half body was inside and the other half was outside the tent.



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) The Arab merchant permitted the camel to put its head, neck and later on forelegs inside his tent. It shows that _____

(b) The camel stepped into the tent and pushed his master out and asked him to close the flap of the tent. It shows that _____

Word Study



C I. Form new words with a prefix 'fore'

Words? Words?

(i) head _____
 (ii) front _____
 (iii) word _____



C II. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) A time before twilight _____ (i) _____
 (ii) extremely _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) to sit with folded legs _____ (iii) _____
 (iv) cloth used to cover the openings in a tent used as curtains _____ (iv) _____

20

They Trusted None



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

One night three thieves stole some money from a rich man's house. They put the money in a bag and went into a forest to hide themselves. They felt very hungry. But it was difficult to get food in the forest. They would not trust any one. Therefore, one of them went to the nearby village to buy some food. The other two remained in the forest to take care of the bag of the money.

The thief who had gone to buy food thought of a plan to get the entire money. He finished his food at a hotel and bought food for his two other companions. He mixed a strong poison with the food thinking those who eat that poisoned food

would die. He can, then, get the entire money.

Meanwhile, the two wicked men decided to kill the man who had gone to buy food. They thought that they would, then, share the entire money equally.

The moment the first thief returned with the poisoned food, the other two fell upon him and killed him with sharp weapons. They were happy that they had succeeded in their plan. Then they sat to eat the food. That food was poisoned. The two of them died on the spot after they had eaten that food. None of them could get the money.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) The three thieves (i) _____ the stolen money in a bag. They were hungry and (ii) _____ to eat. But food was

(iii) _____ in the forest.

(b) One of the thieves, therefore, went to (i) _____ to get food. Rest of the two (ii) _____ to (iii) _____ as none of them (iv) _____.

(c) The first man thought of (i) _____ to claim entire money. He, therefore, (ii) _____ the food he was taking to the forest for the other two.

(d) The other two thieves had decided (i) _____ to claim and (ii) _____ the entire money. The moment the first man reached them, they (iii) _____ him and killed him. Later on, they (iv) _____ the food the first man (v) _____. They too died in the forest after eating that poisoned food.



Re-

arrange A II. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

(a) The first man had added strong poison to the food he was carrying for rest of his friends.

(b) The first thief went to get some food for all the three.

(c) The two other thieves attacked and killed the first thief the moment he arrived there.

(d) The three thieves stole a huge money from a rich man's house.

(e) All the two thieves died after eating the food the first thief had brought.

- (f) The three thieves after stealing the money went to the forest to hide themselves.
- (g) They were hungry but couldn't get food to eat in the forest.
- (h) The first thief decided to kill rest of the thieves to claim entire money.
- (i) The rest of the thieves planned to kill the first thief to claim and share the entire money equally.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



A III. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

- (a) Why did the thieves go to the forest after stealing the money?
They did so because _____

- (b) Why did the two thieves stay back in the forest when one of them had gone to the nearby village?
They stayed back _____

(c) Why did the first thief eat his food at the hotel instead of taking with others?

He did so because _____

(d) Why did the two thieves want to kill the first thief?

(e) How did the two thieves kill the first thief?

(f) How did the two thieves die?



B. Choose the appropriate words to describe the three thieves.

clever

greedy

cruel

tricky

immoral

considerate

ungrateful

money-minded

cunning

Word Study

Words? Words?

C. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following words.

(i) to have faith (i) _____

(ii) complete/full (ii) _____

(iii) people moving or working together (iii) _____

(iv) attacked (iv) _____

(v) then and there (v) _____

(vi) in the intervening time (vi) _____

21

“It Was Her Only Possession”



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Gandhiji used to go from one city to another and from one village to the other to collect funds for the Charkha Sangh. He did so because he wanted to encourage production of local cotton and silk cloth and help people financially.

Once in Orissa, after his speech, a poor old woman got up. She looked very old with her grey hair and bent back. Her clothes were in tatters. She wanted to see Gandhiji and touch his feet and offer some thing to him for the fund. The volunteers tried to stop her but she made her way to the place where Gandhiji was sitting. She brought out a copper coin from the fold of her saree and placed at his feet. Gandhiji was moved. She too was moved. She blessed Gandhiji with a lump in her throat in her language which no one could hear and

understand and she moved away.

Gandhiji picked the coin and put it in fold of his loin cloth very carefully. Jamnalal Bajaj was the incharge of that fund. He asked for the coin but Gandhiji refused. Jamnalal Bajaj was confused. He would keep the thousands of rupees but Gandhiji would not give him that copper coin. He asked Gandhiji, “Don’t you trust me with a copper coin?”

Gandhiji said, “This copper coin is worth much more than those thousands. This coin was perhaps all that the poor woman possessed. She had given me all that she had. That was very generous of her. What a great sacrifice she made. That coin is more valuable than a crore of rupees because others give only the surplus money.”

**Facts
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE**

A I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why did Gandhiji visit cities and villages?

(b) Why was the old woman insisting to see Gandhiji personally?

(c) What did she offer to Gandhiji?

(d) Why could people around Gandhiji not understand what the old woman said?

(e) Why did Gandhiji not deposit the money offered by the old woman with Jamnalal Bajaj?

(f) Why was Jamnalal Bajaj confused when Gandhiji did not give him the coin offered by the old woman?

(g) Why did Gandhiji attach importance to that old woman's money more than the others gave?

Talking Time

A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.

(a) Gandhiji was collecting funds for the widows.

(b) He was in Orissa when he met an old poor woman after his speech.

(c) The old woman was easily allowed to go and touch Gandhiji's feet?

(d) The old woman gave a gold coin to the Charkha fund.

(e) Gandhiji was moved when he received the offer of coin from the old woman.

(f) Gandhiji was blessed by the old woman in Hindi which Gandhiji could understand.

(g) Gandhiji deposited the coin with Jamnalal Bajaj as he was the cashier.

(h) Jamnalal Bajaj was confused at Gandhiji's behaviour.

(i) Gandhiji regarded the coin more precious than crores of rupees that he got from others.

(j) Gandhiji thought it was her entire possession.

A III. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

(a) Gandhiji was collecting funds for (i) _____ to (ii) _____.

(b) Once in Orissa, an old woman gave him (i) _____. Gandhiji (ii) _____ with him though (iii) _____ was the incharge for (iv) _____.

(c) Gandhiji thought that the small coin was (i) _____ than crores of rupees which (ii) _____ him as the others gave (iii) _____ whereas probably the old woman (iv) _____ possession.



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why did Gandhiji collect funds for the Charkha fund?

(b) Why was Gandhiji moved when the old woman gave him a copper coin?

(c) Why was the old woman moved?

(d) How do you know that the woman was old and poor?

(e) Why did Gandhiji consider the old woman's coin as a great sacrifice?

(f) What does the loin cloth on his body hint?

Word Study



C. Form new words from the given words chosen from the passage.

Words? Words?

(i) silk	(i) _____
(ii) Orissa	(ii) _____
(iii) refuse	(iii) _____
(iv) trust	(iv) _____
(v) possess	(v) _____
(vi) generous	(vi) _____
(vii) confuse	(vii) _____
(viii) finance	(viii) _____

22

Thank God, You're Alive !



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

One day a greedy wolf was having his dinner. He ate so hurriedly that a bone got stuck in his throat. He tried hard to throw out the bone, but he did not succeed.

He feared he would die of hunger if he couldn't get that bone out of his throat. He went to a crane who lived on the river bank. He said to the crane, "I have a bone stuck in my throat. You have a long neck that can reach down to the bone. Please pull out the bone. I will pay you well for your service."

The crane agreed to help the wolf. The wolf opened his mouth wide. The crane reached down and pulled out the bone.

The crane asked for its fees.

'Fees?' said the wolf. 'Forget the fees. Thank God that you are alive. Aren't you happy that you are alive. Thank me that you got your head out safely. Don't forget that you had put your head into my mouth and you are alive.' Crane had no answer to what the wolf said.



**Re-
arrange**



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

A I. Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.

- The wolf went to the crane with a request.
- "Forget the fees. Aren't you happy that you got your head out safely?" said the wolf.
- A bone got stuck up in the wolf's throat.
- "Please pull out the bone. I'll pay you for your service."

- (e) The wolf opened his mouth and the crane reached down and pulled out the bone.
- (f) "Don't forget that you had put your head into my mouth and you are alive."
- (g) One day a greedy wolf was having his dinner.
- (h) He (the wolf) feared he would die of hunger if he couldn't get that bone out of his throat.
- (i) "You have a long neck that can reach down to the bone," said the wolf.
- (j) The crane asked for its fees.
- (k) "Thank God that you're alive," said the wolf.
- (l) The crane had no reply.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Talking Time**A II.** Answer the following questions in the space provided below. *Talk to your partner.*

(a) The wolf went to the crane who lived on the river bank to _____

(b) Why did the wolf go to the crane to get his problem solved?

(c) How did the crane help the wolf?

(d) Why did the wolf say that the crane should thank that he was alive?

A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. *Talk to your partner to confirm.* If your answer is 'No', write what is correct answer.

(a) A bone got stuck up in the crane's throat.

(b) The wolf went to the crane to get the bone pulled out.

(c) The crane had pulled out the bone.

(d) The wolf paid the fees to the crane for the service it had done to the wolf.

(e) The crane threatened the wolf to recover the fees as he had refused to pay it.



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Choose the right words to describe the wolf and crane.

shrewd

clever

simple

opportunist

ungrateful

promise breaker

ready to serve others

The Wolf	The Crane
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

B II. "Fees? Forget the fees. Thank God that you are alive."

(i) By this statement, the wolf means to say that _____

(ii) This shows that _____

Word Study



C I. What do the following phrases mean in the story as they appear in the story.

(i) tried hard _____

(ii) reached down _____

(iii) ask for _____

23

Pele - The King of Football



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Pele is a well known name in the world of lovers of football. He was born in a village in Brazil in 1940 on 23rd October. People call him Sussy and Dicko also. But Pele is his most popular name. His name is very long and difficult to remember as well as to spell.

His father was his first coach. But later Fila, a Brazilian coach, started coaching him. He played his first football match in 1951 for Santos Club. In 1957, he played his first match for Brazil in the national team against Argentina.

1958 was very significant year in the career of Pele when he played in the world cup for Brazil against Sweden.

He is called the king of football as he has played 1363 games with 1281 goals. He retired from international football in 1977.

The other side of his personality is difficult to believe. He loves to listen to music and in 1970, he recorded a hit song. He talks only a little.

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

A.I. Fill in the following blanks about the biographical facts of Pele, based on your understanding of the passage.

(a) (i) Popular Name _____

(ii) Various other names _____

(b) Birth _____

(c) Place of birth _____

(d) Game in which he excelled _____

(e) Coaches _____

(f) Beginning of the career _____

(g) Achievements : Matches _____

Goals _____

(h) Interests _____

(i) Retirement _____

Talking Time

A II. Fill in the blanks in the given table with the facts as stated in the passage. *Talk to your partner to confirm.*

Year	Event	National/International
1940		
1951		
1957		
1958		
1970		
1977		

Talking Time A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm.



- (a) Pele was born in Argentina.
- (b) People call him Sussy and Dicko also.
- (c) Pele's father was his first coach.
- (d) He is a singer by profession.
- (e) People call him king of football.
- (f) He gave up playing football under pressure from people of the world.
- (g) He played the World Cup for Sweden against Brazil.



B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

(a) Why is Pele called the King of Football?

(b) What does Pele's love for music mean?

(c) What characteristic of Pele proves that he is a serious human being?

Word Study

C. Find words or phrases from the story which mean similar to the following.

(i) popular

(i) _____

(ii) a person who trains players

(ii) _____

(iii) important

(iii) _____

(iv) very popular (music) among lovers

(iv) _____

(v) involved with two or more countries

(v) _____

(vi) character, well-known person

(vi) _____

24

It Pours and Pours



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.

How beautiful is the rain !
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain.

How it clatters along the roofs
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout.

Across the window panes
It pours and pours;
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

— *H.W. Longfellow*

Facts & Ideas



UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

A I. Based on understanding of the poem, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the poem. Use the words given below to complete these sentences.

dust, gushes, lanes, heat, noise, river, struggles, streets

(a) When the rain falls its (i) _____ can be

heard at a long distance. When it falls in the streets, the rain water (ii) _____ and (iii) _____ out from the overflowing drains.

- (b) When it rushes to the gutters, it looks like a (i) _____.
- (c) The poet welcomes the rain specially after (i) _____ and (ii) _____.
- (d) The rain water runs through (i) _____ and (ii) _____.



B I. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :

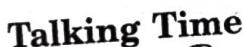
- (a) The poet says the street is '*broad and fiery*'.

Choose the right answer to explain what he means by it.

(i) the street is on fire. (ii) the street is very hot. (iii) the street is broad due to fire. (iv) the street will catch fire, if it rains.

- (b) The poet welcomes the rain. Which lines show it?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____



B II. Answer the following questions first orally and then write in the space provided below.

- (a) What makes the rainy water muddy?

- (b) Which expressions used in the poem tell that it is raining fast and heavily? (Any two)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

(c) What do these words used in the poem suggest? Is the rain slow or full of action *fast, exciting?*

the rain clatters, gushes, struggles, pours, roar

(d) Why does the poet say that the rain water 'gushes and struggles out'?

Word Study



Words? Words?

C. Find words or phrases from the story which mean similar to the following.

(i) rain is falling heavily	(i) _____
(ii) large amount of water suddenly and quickly flowing or pouring out of a hole	(ii) _____
(iii) quickly becoming angry	(iii) _____
(iv) make a loud noise	(iv) _____
(v) moving very quickly.	(v) _____

25

I'll Carry You, You Can Pick the Fruits!

 Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

A rich man had a large variety of beautiful and delicious fruits in his garden. The best of fruits grew in that garden. But there was no watchman. So people plucked the best fruits. The owner didn't get any fruit to eat. The rich man decided to keep a watchman. But he paid him very little money. The watchman, therefore, started stealing the fruits either to eat himself or sell in the market. The owner never got good fruits to eat.

He (the rich man) sent that watchman away and employed two watchmen to keep an eye on each other. He had another bright idea. He decided to employ a blind man and a lame man as watchmen. He thought to himself, "The blindman cannot see the fruits. The lame cannot reach the fruits on the trees.

So they cannot steal any fruits." He hired a lame and a blind man thinking he would get good fruits to eat.

The two men stayed in the garden all day and all night. They did not leave the garden because the lame man found it difficult to walk and the blind couldn't see. They were hungry. They thought of a plan to reach the fruits with the help of each other. The blind man suggested to the lame to sit on his shoulders and tell him the way to the fruit trees. "Then you can pick the fruits and we each shall eat a lot," said the blind man. The lame man liked the idea and did as suggested. They ate all the fruits. Next day the owner did not find any fruit in the garden. He decided not to have any watchman in future.

Facts & Ideas

UNDERSTANDING THE STORY
A I. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the following sentences with the information contained in the story.

(a) A rich man had a fruit garden. But he did not get any fruit to eat because (i) _____ as (ii) _____

(b) He decided to have a watchman for this purpose. Yet (i) _____ as (ii) _____ or (iii) _____ because the rich man (iv) _____.

(c) So he (i) _____ away and employed (ii) _____. One of them was (iii) _____ and the other was (iv) _____. He decided to do so because he thought neither (v) _____ nor (vi) _____.

(d) The two watchmen felt hungry because (i) _____. But soon they thought of a plan (ii) _____. The blind suggested to the lame (iii) _____ and tell (iv) _____.

(e) The lame (i) _____ and did as suggested. They ate all the fruits. Next day the owner (ii) _____ in the garden. So he decided (iii) _____.

**A II. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :**

(a) Why did the people pluck the fruits from the rich man's garden?

(b) Why did the owner not get fruits to eat even after he had employed a watchman?

1. _____

2. _____

(c) Why did the owner think of keeping two watchmen?

(d) Why were the two watchmen hungry though they were in the garden of fruits?

(e) What was the suggestion of the blind man?

(f) Why did the rich man decide not to have any watchman?

(g) How did the blind and lame prove cleverer than the rich man?

Talking Time



A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.
Talk to your partner to confirm.

(a) The richman's garden had a variety of mangoes alone.

(b) He did not keep any watchman because they wanted a heavy salary.

(c) The watchman started stealing and selling the fruits because he liked the fruits.

(d) The rich man employed a blind and a lame man as his watchmen.

(e) He employed the blind and the lame as watchmen because they were his relatives.

(f) The two watchmen were hungry.

(g) Both the watchmen helped each other in picking the fruits.



B. Choose the appropriate words to describe the rich man.

miser

had a sharp
brain to thinklacked
wisdom

considerate

rude

liberal

tolerant

kind

wise

Word Study



C. Form new words from the following words taken from the story.

(i) grow _____

(ii) employ _____

(iii) blind _____

(iv) fruit _____

(v) bright _____

(vi) owner _____

Answers 1

A I. (a) They would share the parental property on equal basis.
 (b) He should get all the benefits and Ramu should do all the work.
 (c) He used the blanket at night.
 (d) Ramu had got the front of the cow. Somu took away the entire milk as the back half of the cow belonged to him.
 (e) Somu enjoyed the fruits of the tree.
 (f) He hit the cow at the front part to disturb the cow. The cow refused to give milk.
 (g) Ramu washed the blanket everyday during the day time. The blanket would become wet.
 (h) He was not getting what was his due.
 Or He could neither sleep at night nor get milk and fruits.

A II. (a) No. After his death only; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) No. He wanted Somu to learn a lesson.
 (e) Yes; (f) Yes; (g) No. Their relations became normal as Somu had apologised.

A III. 1. (c); 2. (f); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (g); 6. (a); 7. (e); 8. (h).

B. (a) He wanted to do tit for tat; teach Somu a lesson; (b) Ramu. He failed Somu's plan.

C. (i) trunk; (ii) parental; (iii) delicious; (iv) apologise; (v) shiver.

Answers 2

A I. (a) (i) fair (ii) just
 (c) would spoil the view/beauty
 (e) offered a huge sum
 (g) was born
 (i) unhappy/angry
 (k) use force/or use pressure
 (m) his sense of justice

(b) a palace
 (d) was the owner
 (f) accept the offer
 (h) to die
 (j) would be unfair
 (l) appreciate his sense of beauty

A II. 1. (c); 2. (g); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (e); 6. (f); 7. (a).

B. (a) He wanted to buy the woman's cottage to make it a part of his palace.
 (b) She politely declined the offer.
 (c) (i) She was bold and strange woman. (ii) She loved her home - home - sweet home.
 (d) They were angry and threatened her against the consequence.
 (e) He didn't lose his temper. He withdrew his offer.
 He ordered that the woman could keep that cottage.
 (f) She was grateful and praised his sense of justice. She blessed him with long life.
 (g) 1. He was fair and just. 2. He could tolerate his opposition.
 (h) He didn't force the old woman to accept money for her cottage.
 He allowed the cottage to be there beside his palace.

C. (i) known; (ii) site; (iii) huge; (iv) consequences (v) admire.

Answers 3

A I. (a) lived in slums
 (b) (i) in a war; (ii) working; (iii) 300/- per month; (iv) Mala's school fees.
 (c) household works
 (d) its price was high or it priced high
 (e) making toys and selling in the market.
 (f) was not in a position to pay; (g) (i) 15/- (ii) impressed by her love

A II. 1. (f); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (d).

B. (a) She (Mala) helped her mother in household works though she was studying.
 (b) she loved her mother immensely (so much).
 (c) she wanted to educate Mala.

C. (i) slums; (ii) rest of; (iii) shawl; (iv) display.

Answers 4

A I. (a) were afraid (b) the tiger lived there
 (c) tremble with (d) roared
 (e) cunning (f) ferocious
 (g) had killed (h) eaten up
 (i) had come to tame (j) would marry
 (k) would tame the tiger (l) bring to the gates of the palace
 (m) had taken a rash (n) in haste
 (o) getting a hero for her

A II. 1 (b); 2 (c); 3 (d); 4 (e); 5 (a); 6 (f); 7 (g).

B. (a) (i) She wanted to marry the strongest man on the earth.
 (b) Many princes had tried to tame the tiger but no one had returned alive.

C. (i) terror; (ii) heroic; (iii) palatial; (iv) decision; (v) lucky.

Answers 5

A I. (a) (i) south; (ii) east
 (b) (i) bathe at the meeting point of the three seas; (ii) to worship
 (c) sunrise and sunset on full moon day.
 (d) (i) sunset; (ii) the Arabian Sea; (iii) Bay of Bengal
 (e) (i) peace; (ii) quiet and calm

A II. (a) (i) three seas meet at this point.
 (ii) the sight of sunset and sunrise is unique on full moon day.
 (iii) the sea is calm.
 (iv) the hours of sunrise and sunset are thrilling.(Any two)
 (b) the visitors can see the sun rising from the sea and also setting in the sea.
 (c) (i) The meeting place of the three seas.
 (ii) Sunrise and sunset hours when the sun rises from the sea and sets in the sea.
 (iii) Sunrise and sunset moments on full moon day.

B. 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. No; 4. No; 5. No; 6. Yes.

C I. (i) southern; (ii) enjoyment; (iii) peaceful

C II. (i) pilgrims; (ii) worship; (iii) hours; (iv) sight; (v) bathe; (vi) meeting-point.

Answers 6

A I. (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) No. They joined the beasts first.
 (e) No, because they did not lay eggs and didn't have wings.
 (f) Yes; (g) Yes; (h) No. They come out only at twilight.

A II. (a) did not join (b) them (he beasts and birds)
 (c) they didn't have the wings (d) did not lay eggs like the birds
 (e) the winner (f) were winning
 (g) were winning (h) were left alone
 (i) friends (j) dark holes

(k) twilight time (l) are back to their nests or return to their nests
 (m) the beasts are not yet out of their

A III. 1. (b) → 2. (e) → 3. (c) → 4. (f) → 5. (a) → 6. (d).

B. (a) They wanted to join the winners only. Or They wanted to wait and watch for the result. Or They were opportunists.
 (b) They were ashamed of their action.
 (c) They want to avoid the birds and beasts.
 (d) They could fly like birds.
 They could join the beasts because they didn't lay eggs and didn't have wings.

C. (i) darkness; (ii) friendly, friendliness, friendship; (iii) watchman, watchful; (iv) fighting, fighter.

Answers 7

A I. (a) (i) stole a lamb (from the flock)
 (ii) fulfil his last desire.
 (iii) kill it and eat it.
 (iv) play its flute.
 (v) a good flute player.
 (vi) fond of hearing the flute.
 (b) (i) praised it for its flute playing.
 (ii) play the flute once again
 (iii) better than its own shepherd.
 (c) (i) flattered; (ii) started playing it louder.
 (d) (i) heard the flute
 (ii) rushed to the spot.
 (iii) was caught and killed by the dogs.

A II. (a) No. It was stolen by the wolf; (b) No. The lamb feared so or knew that it would kill and eat it; (c) Yes; (d) Yes; (e) No. He heard it and rushed to help the lamb; (f) Yes; (g) No. It ran back to its flock.

B. (a) to kill and eat it.
 (b) (i) to listen to the flute played by the wolf.
 (ii) he knew that the wolf would kill and eat it.
 (c) (i) to flatter it; (ii) to let its shepherd know where it was.
 (d) It feared the flute's sound had not reached the shepherd.
 (e) They heard the flute of the wolf and started running in the same direction.
 (f) **Wolf** — stupid, couldn't understand the trick; loved flattery
Lamb : Clever, had presence of mind, wouldn't lose patience, Tricky, used flattery as a tool.

C. (i) flock; (ii) fulfil; (iii) shepherd; (iv) flattered; (v) desire; (vi) escape.

Answers 8

A I. (a) (i) wagging his tail from side to side. (ii) he wants to make friends.
 (b) (i) loves to boss over other dogs; (ii) fight; (iii) bossy/dominating; (iv) the new comer is used to surrender.
 (c) it shows that he is used to obeying.
 (d) (i) the dog is glad/happy to see someone; (ii) someone is present (over) there.
 (e) (i) what gives pleasure; (ii) they show it (in different ways)

A II. (a) No. They do it for different reasons; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) No. They tuck down their tails close to their hind legs; (e) Yes; (f) No. It is to send a message to the brain to tell that someone is around; (g) No. They have.

B I. (a) 1. side to side; 2. tucked down close to the hind legs.
 (b) It is obedient type
 (c) wag their tails side to side.
 (d) it wants to be friendly
 (e) it also gives boss-dog wag.
 (f) 1. When it wants to fight or challenge other.
 2. When it wants to show obedience.
 3. When it wants to show that it is aware of the presence of someone around.

C I. (i) wag; (ii) sign; (iii) giving in; (iv) hind; (v) automatically; (vi) experiment.

C II. (i) autobiography; (ii) automobile; (iii) autograph; (iv) autocrat.

Answers 9

A I. (a) it is a healthy and pleasant way to begin the day.
 (b) 1. people have leisure hours. 2. They can go on long walks.
 (c) 1. They should decide different destinations everyday.
 2. They should have comfortable pair of shoes.
 3. Start early. 4. Walk briskly. 5. Don't set a jogging pace.
 (d) Jogging tires people soon.
 (e) 1. It provides exercise to the entire body.
 2. It improves blood circulation.
 (f) 1. People can study nature — trees, birds, plants, insects, butterflies.
 2. They can explore places in the neighbourhood.
 (g) you should go for regular walk in a particular area.

A II. (a) No. They go for morning walk.
 (b) No. Just a pair of comfortable shoes.
 (c) Yes. (d) Yes. (e) Yes.
 (f) No. The best way is to go for hiking and that too regularly.

B. (a) keeps people healthy and fresh
 (b) to benefit from the fresh and clean air.
 (c) (i) it would give opportunity to know more and different things.
 Also the boredom can be minimised.
 There will be more curiosity to explore the unknown.
 (d) have more information about the nature objects and learn about the insect or/and animal behaviour.
 (e) parks, strange places, caves, etc.

C I. (i) regular; (ii) natural; (iii) decision; (iv) destinations; (v) exploration; (vi) bound;
 (vii) regularity; (viii) quaint; (ix) observation; (x) circulate; (xi) briskly.

C II. (i) healthier; (ii) beneficial; (iii) tiresome/tiring; (iv) provision;
 (v) probable/probability; (vi) local/location; (vii) explore/explorer.

Answers 10

A I. (a) (i) eleven; (ii) fell ill; (iii) worried; (iv) to get a moon.
 (b) (i) inability to get; (ii) was thousands of
 (c) to throw both of them away.
 (d) (i) to get the moon; (ii) size; (iii) distance; (iv) gold; (v) big; (vi) thumb nail;

(e) would get her golden moon.
 (f) (i) to make a golden moon; (ii) a chain.

A II. (a) His daughter (the princess) was sick; (b) She wanted to get the moon;
 (c) It is made of copper.
 (d) 1. It is made of bronze. 2. It is a million miles away from the earth.
 (e) He would get the moon for the princess.
 (f) 1. her moon is as big and as round as her thumb nail. 2. It is made of gold.
 3. It is as far as the top of a tree in her garden.
 (g) He got a golden moon made which was as big and round as her thumb nail.
 (h) She started running around with joy; (i) He told that it was stolen by someone.
 (j) She said that a new moon was born instead.
 (k) She said that a new moon rises as a new tooth grows when old tooth falls.

A III. (a) No. He had a princess; (b) No. She wanted a golden moon; (c) Yes;
 (d) No. The court jester.....; (e) No. He said that it was made of copper;
 (f) No. He ordered his soldiers to throw both of them away; (g) Yes; (h) Yes.

B I. (a) 1. She did not run about and play. 2. She lay in her bed.
 (b) 1. he was worried all the time; 2. He tried everyone in his court to treat her.
 3. The king was happy to know that his daughter was well at the end.
 (c) told clearly that it was not possible to treat her.
 (d) 1. he got every information about the moon of the choice of the princess.
 (e) practical wisdom.

B II. 1. The king — emotional; a concerned father
 2. The court jester — practically wise
 3. The princess — unreasonable; obstinate
 4. The court doctor & the court magician — truth loving

C. (i) assure; (ii) garden; (iii) begin; (iv) steal; (v) jester.

Answers 11

A I. (a) (i) has a right to do anything that he likes.; (ii) others also have similar right.
 (b) (i) wrong to do.; (ii) the cat has a right to live.; (iii) eat and drink.
 (c) (i) sing; (ii) wrong
 (d) (i) cheat the poor; (ii) rob the innocent.; (iii) cause injury to the opponent
 (iv) win the races; (v) hatred/disregard; (vi) obey the rules
 (vii) let others work/rule.; (viii) freedom to do as they like.

A II. A. (i) do anything they like.
 (ii) harm anyone for their benefit and interest.
 B. all correct
 C. Rhyming Scheme — a, a, b, b.
 (line 1 & 2) words line (3 & 4)
 stanza 1. do & you sight & right
 stanza 2. cat & that you & too
 stanza 3. wrong & song do & do
 stanza 4. trace & embrace rule & pool.

Answers 12

A I. (a) (i) youngman; (ii) very hard; (iii) honesty; (iv) hard work
 (b) (i) a magic table; (ii) was going; (iii) served rich meals; (iv) 'set yourself'.
 (c) (i) he needn't work any more; (ii) the table would offer rich food everyday.

- (d) (i) an inn; (ii) to serve him food.
- (e) (i) amazed; (ii) the youngman was asleep; (iii) the food; (iv) did not know the magic words.
- (f) (i) a club; (ii) ordered his food; (iii) pardoned.

A II. (a) No. He was just an assistant; (b) Yes; (c) No. It served best meals; (d) Yes; (e) Yes; (f) No. He was asleep when the innkeeper stole it; (g) No. He didn't get anything; (h) No. He didn't know; (i) Yes; (j) No. He pardoned him.

A III. 1 (d); 2 (f); 3 (b), 4 (i); 5 (e); 6 (h); 7 (c); 8 (a); 9 (g); 10 (j).

B. (a) Magician	a good master rich-hearted	He praised his assistant. He gift a magic table to his assistant.
Innkeeper	dishonest, a bad host, greedy	He stole the magic table
Assistant	honest, hard working, forgiving.	The master praised his assistant for his honesty and hard working.
		He pardoned the innkeeper when he confessed his theft.

C. (i) amazed; (ii) inn; (iii) in no time; (iv) confess; (v) club; (vi) contrary; (vii) innkeeper.

Answers 13

A I. (a) A glidder doesn't have any engine.
(b) A glider is towed away by a propeller.
(c) The long wings give a lot of lift to the gliders.
(d) It doesn't have any engine and without an engine, it can't get the needed speed.
(e) It needs plenty of winds and hot air (thermal).
(f) If there is no gust of winds to carry it upward or there is no hot air, the glider will sink towards the ground.

A II. (a) have engines (b) propeller planes
(c) large (d) to stay up
(e) no gust of wind (f) plenty of wind and hot air (thermal)

B. (i) take off; (ii) airborne; (iii) plenty; (iv) glider.

Answers 14

A I. (a) (i) four friends; (ii) very wise; (iii) practical wisdom; (iv) common sense; (v) not learned.
(b) (i) a heap of bones; (ii) a lion; (iii) make a skeleton of a lion.
(c) (i) could stuff that skeleton with flesh and blood.; (ii) cover with skin.
(d) (i) could put life into the skeleton of the animal; (ii) not do so.
(iii) didn't listen to that advice.; (iv) put the life in it.; (b) ate them all.

A II. Sequence of events : 1 (c); 2 (d); 3 (f); 4 (e); 5 (a); 6 (j); 7 (i); 8 (g); 9 (b); 10 (h).

A III. (a) He had sound common sense in abundance.
(b) He feared it would kill them because lions can't spare human beings.

B. The fourth man — because he could foresee the danger, he had run away from the scene to escape death.

C. (i) sound; (ii) set out; (iii) heap; (iv) stuff; (v) learned; (vi) survive.

Answers 15

A I. (a) (i) is a military officer.; (ii) his sword.; (iii) he is a military officer.
 (b) (i) was travelling all alone; (ii) Kyoto.;
 (iii) he didn't have any servant to carry his bags.
 (c) (i) he met another samurai.; (ii) happy; (iii) to travel; (iv) a man
 (v) engaged him; (vi) to carry their swords
 (d) (i) in an inn.; (ii) silently; (iii) started laughing at him;
 (iv) he did not know how to carry the sword.; (v) irritated
 (vi) drew one of the swords (vii) threatened to kill them.

A II. (a) to the town of Kyoto.
 (b) to carry his luggage/bags.
 (c) to have a (happy) company during the journey.
 (d) (they were) happy in the company of each other.
 (e) to hold their swords.
 (f) in an inn.
 (g) He wanted to show that he knew how to hold a sword.
 (h) they were penniless and weaponless

OR

They didn't have any of the weapons and any money.

A III. 1. → (f); 2. → (e); 3. → (b); 4. → (c); 5. → (g); 6. → (a) 7. → (d); 8. → (h).

B I. (a) he thought he was superior to others.
 (b) loved to have friends.
 (c) they wanted to show their superiority.
 (d) he was not a coward.
 (e) they were scared / frightened / cowards.

<i>The Samurais</i>	<i>Servant</i>
boastful, cowards,	bold
friendly,	hot-tempered,
lacked practical wisdom	tricky

C I. (i) carrier, carriage; (ii) friendly, friendship; (iii) traveller; (iv) silence; (v) monetary.

C II. (i) perchance; (ii) repeatedly; (iii) to part with; (iv) unarmed.

Answers 16

A I. (a) (i) Narendra; (ii) religious guru; (iii) intelligence / brilliance
 (iv) sharp memory; (v) admired / respected; (vi) ideas / philosophy.
 (b) (i) listening; (ii) he was not listening / indifferent towards;
 (iii) indifferent towards him or lesson; (iv) paying full attention towards him.
 (c) (i) he was really listening to him with full attention. (ii) repeat all what;
 (ii) repeat all what; (iii) warned him;
 (iv) failed to do what he was promising or failed to repeat all that;
 (v) surprised; (vi) sharp memory; (vii) praise.
 (d) (i) a prophet; (ii) changed people's view; (iii) *karma*.

A II. (a) (i) (such) a sharp memory; (ii) repeat all
 (b) His ability to reproduce / repeat word for word.
 (c) cruel.; (d) was self-confident.

A III. varied answers.

B. (i) extracurricular; (ii) irreligious; (iii) impatient; (iv) disrespect; (v) indifferent; (vi) unpleasant.

Answers 17

A I. (a) (i) Tom; (ii) intelligent; (iii) to experiment; (iv) eight years old; (v) earn; (vi) experiments.
 (b) (i) spent most of his; (ii) helped him to enable him to invent useful things.
 (c) more than one message.
 (d) (i) a huge money.; (ii) that machine for sending more than one message.
 (iii) started his own laboratory and factory.
 (e) (i) made a talking machine.; (ii) 'talking machine'.
 (iii) they couldn't believe that any machine could ever talk.
 (f) (i) electric bulb; (ii) electric fan; (iii) telegraphy;
 (iv) Bell's telephone; (v) Remington's typewriter.
 (g) (i) putting off all the lights; (ii) he had invented electric bulbs.

A II. (a) 1. He spent most of the time on experiments.
 2. He improved upon telegraphy and gramophone.
 (b) He spent most of his time on experiments.
 (c) 1. Electric bulbs. 2. Talking machine.
 (d) Use of all 5 events should form the part of the paragraph.

A III. Remington — Typewriter
 Bell — Telephone
 Edison — Electric bulb, Talking machine.

B. all except obstinate and hot-tempered.

C. (i) electrician; (ii) experimenter; (iii) invention, inventor; (iv) belief.

Answers 18

A. (a) (i) cause any pain to the living beings; (ii) sparrows; (iii) hare; (vi) birds.
 (b) they are fed / children feed them with crumbs.
 (c) come out of their hiding and play on the lawns.
 (d) (i) fly; (ii) sing.
 (e) (i) gentle; (ii) not to harm any one of them.

B. (a) (i) The sparrows eat the crumbs thrown by the children.
 (ii) They sing songs to thank them.
 (b) save the crumbs of the bread and offer to the sparrows.
 (c) It peeps through its hole shyly at people but doesn't go closer to them.
 (d) (i) The birds fly happily to a great height in the open and bright sky.
 (ii) They don't get tired and keep fluttering their wings. (iii) They sing happily.
 (e) they sing happily.
 (f) (i) evening / twilight hour.; (ii) cloudless sky where the sun shines.

Answers 19

A I. (a) by the road side.
 (b) a camel.
 (c) The tent was rather small.
 (d) It was very cold outside. It wanted warmth.
 (e) to permit him to put his forelegs inside the tent.
 (f) The tent was too small to let two live together.
 (g) It was difficult to close the doors and check the cold winds. It was shivering.

A II. Sequencing the event

1. → (d); 2. → (g); 3. → (j); 4. → (b); 5. → (e); 6. → (a); 7. → (c); 8. → (f); 9. → (h); 10. → (i)

A III. (a) No. He pitched his tent on the road side.
 (b) No. There was no space inside the tent for two souls. OR The tent was too small.
 (c) Yes.
 (d) No. The camel had put his forelegs inside the tent and there was no space to lie down.
 (e) Yes.

B. (a) he was very considerate / he loved his camel.
 (b) the camel was very rude / very ungrateful.

C I. (i) forehead; (ii) forefront; (iii) foreword.

C II. (i) sun set; (ii) bitterly; (iii) huddled; (vi) flap.

Answers 20

A I. (a) (i) kept / had hidden; (ii) wanted / needed; (iii) not available.
 (b) (i) the nearby village; (ii) stayed back;
 (iii) take care of the bag; (iv) trusted each other.
 (c) (i) killing rest of the two; (ii) added strong poison in / poisoned.
 (d) (i) to kill the first man; (ii) share; (iii) attacked; (iv) ate; (v) had brought.

A II. Sequencing the events.
 1. → (d); 2. → (f); 3. → (g); 4. → (b); 5. → (h); 6. → (a); 7. → (i); 8. → (c); 9. → (e).

A III. (a) they wanted to hide in the forest to avoid identification or arrest.
 (b) to guard the money as none of them trusted another.
 (c) he had added poison to the food. He would also die, otherwise.
 (d) they wanted to claim the entire money and divide equally.
 (e) They attacked and killed him with sharp weapons.
 (f) They died after eating the poisoned food brought by the first thief.

B. Varied answers.

C. (i) trust; (ii) entire; (iii) companions; (iv) fell upon; (v) on the spot; (vi) meanwhile.

Answers 21

A I. (a) to collect funds for the Charkha Sangh.
 (b) She wanted to touch his feet and offer something to him for the fund.
 (c) She offered a small copper coin.
 (d) She spoke in the language which others could not understand and also she was emotionally moved and her throat was full with emotion.
 (e) He wanted to keep it with him to keep the memory alive. OR
 To him, that small sum was more precious than crores of rupees he was getting as donations.
 (f) Jamnalal Bajaj was the cashier and handled a huge money of the fund. Gandhiji's refusal to give that coin to him confused him. He thought Gandhiji did not trust him.
 (g) He thought it was her entire possession whereas others gave only the surplus money.

A II. (a) No. For Charkha Sangh.
 (b) Yes.
 (c) No. The volunteers resisted.
 (d) No. It was a copper coin.
 (e) Yes.
 (f) No. She spoke in a language which no one could understand.
 (g) No. He kept the coin with him.
 (h) Yes; (i) Yes; (j) Yes.

A III. (a) (i) the Charkha Sangh.
 (ii) encourage production of the local cotton and silk industry / to help the workers financially.
 (b) (i) a copper coin; (ii) kept the coin; (iii) Jamnalal Bajaj; (iv) that fund.
 (c) (i) more precious; (ii) others gave; (iii) their surplus money;
 (iv) had given him her entire.

B. (a) He wanted to help people in the cloth industry financially.
 (b) He was impressed by the supreme sacrifice the old woman had made. OR
 He was impressed by her spirit of sacrifice for others.
 (c) She felt honoured.
 (d) Her back was bent. Her hair were grey. Her clothes were tattered (torn).
 (e) probably it was her entire possession.
 (f) he was simple and did not wear many clothes.

C. (i) silken; (ii) Oriya; (iii) refusal; (iv) trustworthy; (v) possession; (vi) generosity;
 (vii) confusion; (viii) financier.

Answers 22

A I. 1. → (g) 2. → (c) 3. → (h) 4. → (a) 5. → (i) 6. → (d) 7. → (e)
 8. → (j) 9. → (b) 10. → (f) 11. → (k) 12. → (l).

A II. (a) seek its help to pull out the bone from its throat.
 (b) The crane has a long neck and could reach down to the bone.
 (c) The wolf opened his mouth wide. The crane reached down and pulled out the bone.
 (d) The crane's head was in the wolf's mouth and it could have done anything to the crane.

A III. (a) No. It was stuck up in wolf's throat.
 (b) Yes.
 (c) Yes.
 (d) No. He didn't.
 (e) No. He had no answer to what the wolf said.

B I. Varied, However,
 The wolf — shrewd, clever, promise-breaker, ungrateful, opportunist.
 The crane — simple, ready to serve others.

B II. (i) it could have killed the crane at that time, but it didn't.
 (ii) that it was very shrewd.
 C. (i) made all efforts; (ii) approached; (iii) demand.

Answers 23

A I. (a) (i) Pele; (ii) 1. Sussy; 2. Dicks.
 (b) 23rd Oct, 1940.
 (c) A village in Brazil.
 (d) Football
 (e) 1. Father; 2. Fila, a Brazilian
 (f) : 1951 played for Santos Club.
 : Played in the national team against Argentina.
 (g) : 1363 match; 1281 Goals
 : Played World Cup against Sweden in 1958
 (h) listening to music
 recorded a hit song in 1970
 (i) 1977 — retired from the international football.

A II.

Year	Event	National/International
1940	Birth	
1951	First football match	Local (Santos Club)
1957	First match against Argentina	International
1958	World Cup against Sweden	International
1970	Recording of first hit song	International
1977	Retirement from international football	

A III. (a) No. He was born in Brazil.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. He is a footballer.

(e) Yes.

(f) No. He did it willingly.

(g) No. He played for Brazil against Sweden.

B. (a) His scores and number of matches played by him are higher than those of anybody.

(b) He is human at heart, not just a professional football player.

(c) He talks a very little and loves and enjoys music.

C. (i) well known; (ii) coach; (iii) significant; (iv) a hit song; (v) international; (vi) personality.

Answers 24

A. (a) (i) noise; (ii) gushes; (iii) struggles.

(b) (i) river.

(c) (i) dust; (ii) heat.

(d) (i) streets; (ii) lanes.

B I. (a) (ii) the street is very hot.

(b) 1. How beautiful is the rain After the dust and heat! 2. The rain, the welcome rain.

B II. (a) dust.

(b) (i) it gushes and struggles.

(ii) overflowing spout.

(iii) It pours and pours And swift and wide

(iv) a muddy tide. (Any two)

(c) fast, exciting, full of action.

(d) The poet says that the rain water gushes and struggles out because it has to pass through a narrow throat of the narrow drain pipe.

C. (i) pours; (ii) gushes; (iii) fiery; (iv) clatters; (v) swift.

Answers 25

A I. (a) (i) people plucked fruits.; (ii) there was no watchman to look after the garden.

(b) (i) he didn't get fruits to eat.; (ii) the watchman either ate the fruits himself

(iii) or sold them in the market.; (iv) paid very little money (as salary).

(c) (i) sent the watchman.; (ii) two persons to look after the garden.

Anyday Anytime Comprehension is an exciting series of six books suitable for classes III to VIII. The series is designed to help the students to comprehend the inputs comprehensively. The ultimate aim is to gradually equip the students to understand the nitty-gritty of Comprehension with ease and confidence.

The series endeavours to present compilation of prose passages, poems, stories, non-traditional passages such as reports, dialogues, advertisements, notices and posters for unaided comprehension and also to develop skill to read for pleasure and understanding of facts, ideas and meaning of the words used in context.

The content provides variety of reading input with questions under different heads in graded form. There are factual and thought provoking passages and poems followed by questions for self-practice. The questions are many for comprehensive coverage of the content and ideas contained in the passage or poem with focus on local as well as global comprehension.

The series cover the entire gamut of Comprehension.

The answers provided at the end of each book would enable the students to check for themselves.

ABOUT THE EDITOR

S.K. Gangal is an eminent educationist in the field of teaching of English communicative way. With more than 30 years of association with schools as a teacher and Principal and later on as Education Officer in CBSE, he has been able to give a new direction to teaching and learning of English in Indian schools. His contribution as Project Officer of the CBSE-ELT Project of CBSE in collaboration with British Council of British High Commission in India deserves special mention.

He has several books and series of books designed on the communicative approach to his credit. Schools know him as a person whose mission is to interact with teachers to bring about the desirable changes in class room teaching to promote learning and focus on new role of a teacher to facilitate learning.

P.P. PUBLICATIONS

New Delhi-110060

Price : Rs. 48.00